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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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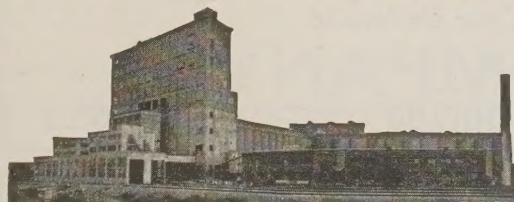
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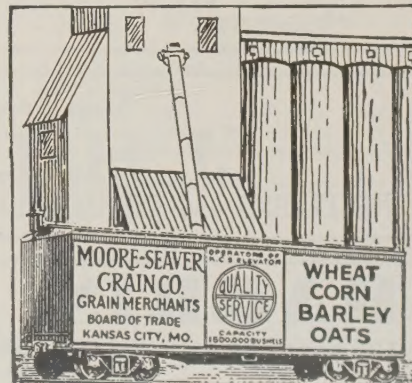
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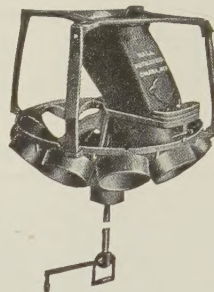
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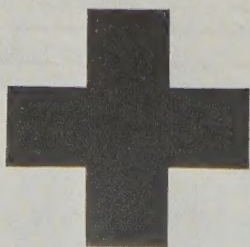
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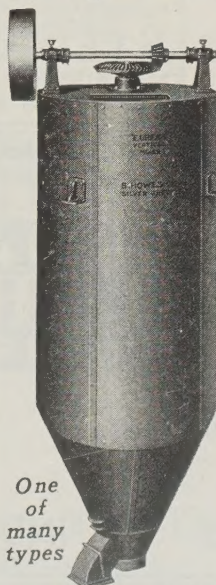
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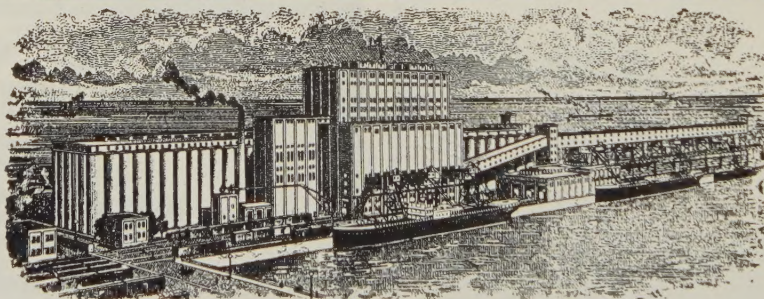
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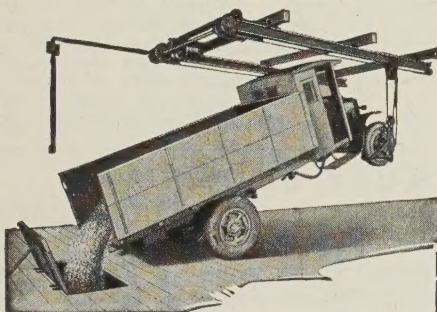
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FOR SALE elevator and coal shed on Rock Island Ry. 17 miles south of Spencer, Iowa. W. A. Gowen, Webb, Iowa.

WOULD YOU BUY Oklahoma elevator if two years' profits pay for it? Can show you. 79U11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

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CORDELL, OKLA.—Elevator for sale; County Seat town, large wheat acreage; will be sold at a bargain and sold soon. Nelson Grain Co., Clinton, Okla.

INDIANA—Two elevators for sale; in town of 1600; 35,000 bu. cap.; grain, feed, coal, seed and grinding; electric. Sugar Creek Grain Co., Thorntown, Ind.

EASTERN ILLINOIS—50,000 bu. elevator, coal and lumber business; ill health reason for selling; inquire of W. W. Boughton, Chenoa, Illinois.

ALWAYS HAVE GRAIN ELEVATORS for sale. If you are in the market write me fully as to amount you wish to invest and location desired. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT OF GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

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TOLEDO, OHIO—Feed mill in good operating condition; best of railroad facilities, centrally located. Imperial Grain & Milling Co., Toledo, Ohio.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Feed manufacturing plant; modern throughout; thoroughly equipped, reasonable capacity, best shipping and transit facilities; going concern, long established; exceptional proposition and value. Address 79V4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable. size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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WANTED—Successful elevator manager, to take management, with interest in two good paying stations, in Central Illinois; large capital not essential; splendid opportunity for right man, not over 40. Address 79V2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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WHENEVER THERE is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

OPPORTUNITY—Your chance to secure the services thoroughly experienced **COUNTRY ELEVATOR MANAGER**—capable of making your elevator pay—grain, coal, lumber; will come for an interview; excel. ref. and record. Write 79V8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CENTRAL IOWA—Grain, feed, coal and hatchery for sale; good territory and a flourishing business. Address 79W6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ADRIAN, MICHIGAN—Property of the former Detroit Milling Co. located on the M. C. R. R.; main elevator building contains four storage bins and some machinery, also four large concrete storage tanks with overhead and underground conveyor system; storage capacity approximately 75,000 bu. In order to close an estate the land, buildings and tanks may be purchased for \$7500.00. For further information, write D. M. Schneider, Adm. 413-12th St., Toledo, Ohio.

NORTH CENTRAL OHIO: Will sacrifice for quick cash sale of my feed, seeds, coal, ice and gasoline retail business. Twenty years going concern, completely equipped. Established clientele. Own real estate, buildings, coal silos and equipment. Railroad switch located on N. Y. C. line and Main Street of prosperous town of 4,000 population. Ample ground space for expansion in all lines now carried. Reason for selling: Have opportunity to acquire business in Western State and want cash. Address 79T4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

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Located on C., M. St. P. & P. R. R. in rich agricultural County in Illinois. The only business at station, so possibilities of lines of trade without limit. Large grain shipping station.

New modern frame grain elevator 24x30x40 ft. to eaves with 12" concrete walls, concrete floors, man lift, dump scales, driveway lean-to over scales and office. Fairbanks automatic grain scale. Machinery alone cost over \$2500. Adjoining engine house with Sandwich 8 HP. engine. A frame corn crib—8x33—11 to 12 feet high, in good condition. A metal clad 16x20 feed and cement shed with 20x56 frame coal shed attached, cement foundation, floors, and partial concrete walls, all painted, in good condition and appearance. Seven-room, two-story house, modern, costing over \$4,000 to erect, a 54x108 frame lumber shed open, with center driveway. A new store building and office erected in 1934—size 20x24—modern in every way. Scale shed attached.

All buildings fully equipped, in good physical and working condition. Elevator just covered with copper alloy siding, and most buildings just painted. Stock consists of lumber, coal, hardware, twine, salt, seed and feed in season posts, tile. Competition friendly. Replacement value of buildings \$20,950.00. A real bargain—small fraction of replacement. Address 78J14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

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332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 79N12, Grain & Feed Jrnls., Chicago.

DREADNAUGHT ear corn crusher cheap Star Feed Co., Beresford, S. D.

SHELLER & CLEANER—Truck dump, 12-in. Elevator buckets. W. W. Pearson, Reynolds, Ind.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 79N13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 79N15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 79N14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Second hand feed and elevator machinery; Tag-Heppenstall Moisture Meters; Bolinder Diesel Engines. Weaver Sales Corp., Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

JAY BEE and Papee Hammer mills rebuilt; guaranteed as new from the factory; replacement parts for hammer mills; prompt, efficient service. Sedberry Grain Machinery Co., 3006 Graceland Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—One 36" Attrition Mill, direct connected two 50 hp. Motors; one Gruendler Grind-er direct connected 75 hp. Motor; 100 lb. Richardson Automatic Scale; one 50 bu. N&M Meal Drier; one 50 bu. Cutler Meal Drier. Schreiber Mills, St. Joseph, Mo.

OIL ENGINES—10 hp and 25 hp Fairbanks-Morse; 10 hp gas engine, A-1 condition, priced to sell; large stock AC and DC motors, generators, compressors, etc.; send for complete stock list, Bulletin No. 55. Rockford Electric Equipment Co., 728 South Wyman Street, Rockford, Illinois.

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REBUILT ELECTRIC MOTORS, Save 50% on your motor cost and secure fully reconditioned motors—All types and sizes—one year guaranteed. High speed and enclosed motors for mill and elevator service our specialty. Complete motor repair and rewinding service. Send for Bulletin No. 55 32 illustrated pages of motors, compressors, etc., at money saving prices. Rockford Electric Equipment Co., 728 South Wyman Street, Rockford, Illinois.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

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MOTOR TRUCK SCALES. Bargains. All capacities. Used scales. Shipped on 30 day free trial. Bonded Scale Co., manufacturers, Dept. GFJ, Columbus, Ohio.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

SEEDS FOR SALE

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

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These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

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332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Improved Grain Tickets

Owner		
Hauler		
Grain	Grade	Dockage
		%
Gross		
Tare		
Net		
Total Dockage		
Net Pounds		
Bushels		
Price	Amount \$	
Storage Ticket No.		
Check No.		
Station		
No.	19	
Weigher		
Name of Firm or Buyer		

(Illustration is one-half size of original ticket.)

Using Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler.

Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, printed on white bond, machine perforated. Each ticket is 3 inches wide by 6¾ long. The 125 duplicate leaves are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book is 7½x12 inches, supplied with 5 sheets of No. 1 carbon.

Duplicating. Weight, 2½ lbs. Order 19GT Dup. Price \$1.20, plus postage.

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Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

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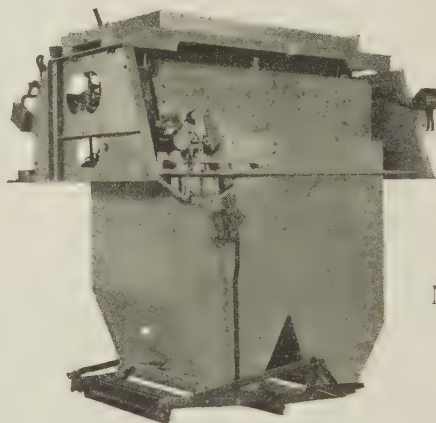
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Balls	Magnetic Separator
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Car Liners	Plans of Grain Elevators
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Car { Puller	Power { Oil Engine
Pusher	Motors
Car Seals	Power Shovel
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Clover Huller	Safety Steel Bash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Concrete Restoration	Scales { Truck
Corn Cracker	Hopper
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Dockage Tester	Scarifying Machine
Dump	Screw Conveyor
Dust Collector	Seed Treating { Machine
Dust Protector	Separator { Chemicals
Elevator Leg	Sheller
Elevator Paint	Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Feed Formulas	Steel or Zinc
Feed Ingredients	Silent Chain Drive
Feed Mixer { Dry	Speed Reduction Units
Molasses	Spouting
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

REPORTS of safe breakers and midnight visitors to country grain elevator offices emphasize the necessity for locking plants more securely in order to safeguard owners against loss of valuable seeds, office equipment and cash. Some elevator owners are keeping their offices lighted throughout the night and installing heavy doors and bars to discourage the marauders. The expense of such protection is not forbidding.

WASHINGTON bureaucrats may be doing their level best to bear down the price of wheat by their recent forecast of "too much wheat" in 1936, but they will fool no one in the trade, who will remember that no such warning was given by the economists of the Department of Agriculture several months ago when wheat was selling 47c higher per bushel. The United States was in line for good exports of wheat during November and December until European buyers were led by these ridiculous forecasts to postpone purchases. Or was the forecast put out to prove we need laws to compel reduction of production?

PARITY PRICE, the declared objective of government farm policy for a decade, has now been abandoned by the bureaucracy in favor of a new cry for parity income. As has been pointed out repeatedly heavier taxation on merchants and manufacturers makes it impossible for the sales price of the farmers' products to reach the pre-war level with manufactures. Every tax increases the spread between what the farmer receives and what he pays. Finally, at long last, the Secretary of Agriculture admits that price parity is not actually attainable. If taxes were cut and the budget balanced the farmer automatically would receive both price and income parity without legislation.

MANY TRUCKERS have suffered incarceration from the practice of old time tricks so that they are turning to new schemes for getting money. Recently two of the nomads drove to a farmer's crib near Goodland, Indiana, and loaded over 250 bushels of his best corn into their truck, then drove to a nearby elevator and sold the load at the prevailing market price, but inadvertently, accepted a check in payment. Complaint by the vigilant farmer resulted in the buyer's stopping payment of check so the thieves got nothing for hauling the grain to market. Grain buyers who visit their patrons generally look with suspicion on grain offered by strangers. Some elevator men keep a list of every farmer in their territory and try to keep track of the quantity of each kind of grain each buyer is likely to market. In this way he keeps on guard against the purchase of stolen grain.

THE PURCHASE of votes by subsidy, benefit payments and crop loans is not good politics in the long run, for the very good reason that gratitude as a stimulus to activity is ineffective compared with the venom of hatred. The few beneficiaries of federal largesse will be outnumbered by those producing other crops than corn, cotton and tobacco and by the workers in the towns and cities, so that in the course of time for a congressman to stand on the subsidy platform is to invite defeat at the polls.

NEARLY EVERY recent meeting of grain dealers has resulted in the adoption of resolutions expressing decided opposition to the labor union's bill limiting the length of trains to 70 cars. This would, of course, materially increase the cost of freight transportation and shippers readily recognize that they would be called upon to pay the bill. The proposed limitation of train lengths is unreasonable and unfair to the shipping public.

THE OMAHA Grain Exchange is installing a complete milling and baking laboratory to supplement the protein and moisture tests now used in grading grain. The inspection department of the Omaha Exchange has persistently conducted an active campaign among country shippers for helping them to understand the requirements of the different grades and familiarizing them with the standard requirements in hope of aiding them in buying by grade.

PUBLICATION of stocks in federally licensed warehouses in the Chicago district, inaugurated this month by the Commodity Exchange Administration is a step in the right direction. Combining these figures with those of the state grain registrar the trade now has an accurate weekly record of the various kinds and grades of grain in store in all licensed houses. Altho the United States Warehouse Act does not provide for publication of stocks there can be no objection to the giving out of totals that do not disclose the holdings of the individual warehouseman.

THE SEED CLEANING and treating service made available in portable units has been welcomed by wheat growers in an increasing area of Southwestern Indiana, improving the quality of the 2,000,000 bus. of wheat going to the elevators annually in that part of the state. Similar action in other states affords a splendid opportunity for co-operation between experiment stations, millers and grain dealers in that improvement brings more money into the community. The unenterprising buyer or processor who lets the farmer grow what he will and satisfies himself by paying a low price for inferior and dirty grain is not discharging his full duty to the community of which he is a part.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 10, 1937

THE WRECKING of a Central Illinois concrete elevator by fire again emphasizes the folly of constructing floors, partitions, leg casings or spouts in a concrete elevator of wood. Combustible material has no place in a so-called fireproof elevator. The exposure hazard of the concrete elevator may be zero, but if it be filled with wood and located in a small town without fire fighting apparatus its chance of burning from a fire started inside is 100%.

SO MANY SMALL capacity wagon scales have been broken down by heavily laden trucks grain elevator operators are improving their weighing facilities by installing twenty ton truck scales of modern design. Users of old time weighing facilities are trying to protect their small capacity scales from over loading by posting signs in driveway entrance warning truckers not to drive on to scale with load exceeding scale's capacity. The sign may prevent a serious accident and the wrecking of the scale.

MANY GRAIN shippers are disposed to demand a reduction in the carload minimum in order that they may clean out their bins more frequently and not be forced to await the arrival of more rye, barley or seed in order to make up a carload for shipment before the market declines.

COTTON is piling up more grief for the production planners. The government report of Nov. 8 shows a yield per acre exceeding that in any previous year and a total crop making a new all time high of 18,978,000 bales, compared with 12,399,000 bales in 1936. Difficulties in the path of those who would regiment the farmer are the opposition of the Southern planter to compulsion, the large sum required for federal cotton loans and the folly of subsidizing exports to furnish foreign cotton mills with raw material cheaper than that available to United States spinners.

THE POTATO referendum asking whether farmers favored "establishing a potato acreage goal for each commercial potato farm in connection with the 1938 agricultural conservation program" was cleverly worded to conceal the real question that the farmers answered, which was "Would you like to have the government give you from 4 to 6 cents per bushel for potatoes you raise, if you agree to plant the same number of acres in 1938 that you planted in 1937?" The 20 per cent who rejected the proposal probably knew that after once getting firm control the bureaucracy would begin to crack down on the farmers.

CORN receipts of 567 cars at Chicago on Monday, Nov. 8, after the announcement of the 50-cent corn loan, compared with 627 cars arriving the preceding Monday, indicate that the movement will suffer little diminution at the prevailing price level. Many farmers have not sufficient crib room and many can not qualify under the control regulations, besides the large number outside of the favored area. The three preceding corn loans worked out well, on rising markets. Repeated every year we will some year run into a bear market and the government will find itself loaded with corn to be sold at a heavy loss.

THE TRICKY truckers who have disposed of many rubber checks to grain elevator operators of the corn belt and falsified weights will be pleased to know that another conference will be held at St. Joseph, Nov. 23, to devise ways and means of checking the operations of dishonest nomads.

Opposition to Surplus Profits Tax Growing

All business and industrial organizations seem agreed that the Federal tax on undistributed surplus earnings discourages the expansion of all business undertakings and the retirement of old debts. It prevents the accumulation of reserves for lean years and penalizes all corporations having long term debts.

It is interesting to note that a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board discloses that only two of 360 representative business corporations expressed opinions indicating the advantages of the tax greatly outweighed its disadvantages; however, all insisted that the law is sadly in need of change.

Because the tax prevents the accumulation of a surplus to cushion disaster, everyone seems agreed that the tax induces the payment of dividends in excess of sound financial practice and prevents the accumulation of working capital from earnings. Even some of the leading lawmakers of both parties now recognize that the tax on undistributed surplus earnings places a heavy penalty on thrift and prudent management, and fosters extravagant operation.

According to the survey made by the Conference Board, the tax on undistributed profits resulted in increasing the dividends of 272 reporting corporations to an average of 76.8 per cent of their earnings. This compares with an average distribution of 64.8 per cent for all corporations reporting net income during the five year period, 1925-29. The opposition to the tax is so strongly supported by facts and arguments that even the former champions of the tax are beginning to recognize that it serves as a bar to recovery and reduces rather than increases employment.

Brazil's Coffee Fiasco

Seven years ago, Brazil's annual coffee exports aggregated over twenty-five million bags. Little was then exported from other countries. The Brazilian government laboring under the false impression that it had a monopoly of the world's coffee trade decided to control the price of coffee and boost the price by levying an export tax on all coffee shipped out of the country, and thereby provide a fund to defray the expense of destroying surplus coffee.

The recent tax on all coffee exports has been \$2.70 a bag of 132.24 lbs. each. Instead of effecting an increase in the country's coffee exports, the government control has brought about a great increase in the exports of coffee from other countries, and reduced Brazilian exports to 12 to 14 million bags per year. In the meantime, the Brazilian coffee administration has destroyed 52,547,493 bags of Brazil's greatest money crop, and incurred an indebtedness of \$72,000,000.

The principal result of the government's meddling with the price of coffee has been to decrease the domestic supply of coffee by dumping into the ocean and to increase the production of coffee in other countries. It is now estimated that the Brazil coffee crop for the current year will amount to over twenty-six million bags, so the maintenance of the high price of coffee is so discouraging, the government has abandoned its attempt to control the price of coffee; hence, the coffee drinkers of the world will for a time at least be able to buy coffee at a low price.

Thus another attempt to control prices goes down in defeat along with Great Britain's attempted control of rubber prices and France's ridiculous attempt to control the price of wheat. Whenever any government has attempted to regulate or control the price of any major commodity the control has always proved a most extravagant failure.

The attempt of the Federal Farm Board to buy up the surplus wheat of the U. S. A. by buying all offers at an inflated price encouraged not only the farmers of the U. S. A., but the wheat farmers of the rest of the world, to increase their acreage and production with the result that the taxpayers lost over half a billion dollars in the fruitless, wasteful experiment.

It would seem that the distressing failures of different governments in price control would discourage all similar experiments. The producers of any commodity are sure to be stimulated by the prospect of high prices into increasing their production. It always has been so, and fortunately for the world of consumers, it always will be so. The politicians may believe they can over-ride the law of supply and demand, but none of them has as yet succeeded.

THE tendency to persevere, to persist in spite of hinderances, discouragements and impossibilities—it is this that distinguishes the strong soul from the weak.

—Thomas Carlyle

Collecting Bad Debts Without Pay

Most of the states of the grain surplus territory have laws designed primarily for the protection of landlords from dishonest tenants who strive to dispose of the landlord's share of their crops as well as their own by neglecting to share the proceeds of their sales with the landlord. Chattel mortgages and landlord liens were originally intended to insure irresponsible tenant's paying all his debts but in the drafting of the lien laws the regular grain merchant who buys grain in the open market is forced to become a collector of bad debts incurred by tenants and bankrupt farmers.

Grain buyers of many districts strive to protect themselves against impositions by obtaining weekly reports of all chattel mortgages and liens on grain, thereby helping them to avoid buying grain covered by a lien. It would seem only fair that all lien laws should be changed so as to require owner of lien or mortgage to file his lien or notify the regular buyers of grain in the public markets. Such a requirement is not unreasonable. In fairness to grain buyers, owners of liens should be glad to help prevent their tenants disposing of grain covered by their liens.

Many regular grain buyers have been required to pay for different lots of grain covered by liens so that they are ever on the lookout for tenants offering grain to which they have no clear title. The grain dealers of the corn belt have long served as bad debt collectors much against their wishes and it is but natural that the dealers of each state should rise up as a man and bitterly protest against being forced to render this service and virtually guarantee the debts of dishonest tenants. It is most encouraging that the grain dealers of the corn belt are planning a campaign to obtain relief from rendering this service. With the entire trade making a determined effort to obtain relief it should be an easy matter to have the laws changed by reasonable amendments.

The report of the Perry, Iowa, dealer at the Nebraska meeting on two suits brought against his company for payment of lien on grain purchased should encourage every regular buyer to hold out against these unjust claims of creditors. He contended and the court upheld him in the contention that the landlord should make every effort to collect from his tenant before attempting to collect a second time for grain delivered to the elevator by tenant.

In another case, a bank having a lien on its tenant's grain had not asked or required grain buyer to collect its liens and the court held grain buyer was justified in expecting bank to collect

from its tenant, as usual. These contentions should prove good defense in many cases where grain dealer is sued for liens on grain sold by tenant.

The Farm Subsidy Bill

Two com'ites of the House and the Senate and their sub-com'ites are at work in Washington to draft bills for the aid of the farmer; and on Nov. 10 the president is to hold a conference on the subject of farm legislation.

Altho no bill has yet been agreed upon the House com'ite has drafted a bill with the following provisions, given out Nov. 6:

Benefit payments would be made only to producers taking part in the general program, and would be based on (1) the use of land, (2) changes, in the use of land, and (3) the percentage of normal production going into domestic consumption. Also no benefit payment in excess of \$10,000 would be paid any one producer.

Normal Supply is defined for the five commodities covered as:

COTTON—An amount sufficient to meet domestic and export requirements, plus 40 per cent as reserve or carryover.

WHEAT—An amount sufficient to meet domestic and export demand, plus 20 per cent for carryover.

CORN—An amount sufficient to meet domestic and export demand, plus 5 per cent for carryover.

RICE—An amount sufficient to meet domestic and export demand, plus 5 per cent for carryover.

TOBACCO—An amount sufficient to meet domestic and export demand, plus 180 per cent of normal domestic consumption and 50 per cent of normal export demand for carryover.

Reserve Supply.—In addition, a reserve supply up to 10 per cent of the "normal supply" could be accumulated under the act to meet crop damage resulting from drouth and floods.

"Parity price," which is based on the purchasing power received for a pound of cotton or a bushel of wheat, and "parity income," which means the net purchasing power received by farmers from the sale of their crops, are based on the years 1909 to 1914.

The bill directs that the secretary of agriculture early in the marketing year for the respective commodities shall determine the total supply on hand and establish for "each farm or any farmer" a "farm acreage allotment." This allotment will be established for farmers failing to participate in the program, as well as for those taking part. Benefit payments, commodity loans, and other advantages offered under the plan will be restricted to the "co-operators."

Penalties.—After marketing quotas had been determined for each farm, any farmer selling corn in excess of his quota would be subject to a penalty. The amount of the penalty was not fixed in the bill, committee members contending that this provision was merely a "holdover" from a previous draft and did not indicate any strong sentiment for rigid control of corn production.

No compulsory production control was provided for cotton, wheat, and rice.

SENATOR FRAZIER asserted Nov. 4 that "administration spokesmen had packed field hearings conducted by the senate agricultural committee (of which he is a member). I would say about 75% of the witnesses were administration spokesmen, county agents, soil conservation and farm bureau federation officials who got their men out because they wanted to hold their jobs."

WILLIAM HIRTH, pres. of the Missouri Farmers Ass'n, asserted Nov. 4 that the com'ite hearing at Jefferson City, Mo., was "carefully

staged" by representatives of Sec'y Henry Wallace.

"Why were the Senators led to believe that the farmers of our state are getting along pretty well and that they overwhelmingly approve the Wallace farm relief policies?" Hirth asked in his statement. "Because the show was carefully staged by the Missouri Farm Bureau, the extension department and the county agents who represent the powerful Wallace machine from the Iowa line to Arkansas."

CHAIRMAN JONES of the House com'ite is opposed to compulsory control. The Wallace bureaucracy wants compulsion. Claude R. Wickard, chief of the A.A.A. north central division, speaking before the House com'ite, expressed the ideas of the bureaucracy. His recommendation was that a penalty tax of 25 cents a bushel be levied against corn producers selling grain in excess of their allotment of a national quota to be fixed in general farm legislation. The penalty would apply only in the commercial corn-hog region of the so-called corn belt. The quota would be stipulated in legislation, instead of being left to the discretion of the sec'y of agriculture as under the Bankhead act.

The com'ite members, however, are adamant to compulsion. Representative Coffee, agriculture com'ite member, challenged legal and practical aspects of the plan and countered with suggestions for voluntary marketing agreements. Coffee reported virtually all committeemen present were opposed or lukewarm to mandatory control.

Good opinion is that the farm aid legislation will not speedily be enacted, probably not until the regular session in January. The farm organizations are disagreed on the terms of the bill, and they do not hold their annual meetings until November and December, when opposition may develop, as the demand for legislation does not come from the rank and file but from bureaucrats and farm "leaders."

It is more likely the soil conservation act will be re-enacted and strengthened, with, of course, the payments to farmers for compliance.

Trade Commission's Report on Terminal Grain Markets

The Federal Trade Commission in its annual report issued Nov. 1 said with regard to its investigation of terminal grain market conditions:

Inquiry made into conditions of merchandising grain in the terminal markets showed that many of the practices which were the subject of criticism by the Commission in earlier investigations of terminal grain markets still existed. One of these is the control of railroad-owned terminal elevators, leased by large merchandisers of grain at low rentals, giving the lessees an undue competitive advantage over other grain merchandisers in the purchase and handling of grain, with the result that such large merchandisers practically dominate both the cash and futures markets.

Recommendations of the Commission.—In its conclusions and recommendations with respect to the grain trade, the report said that correction of conditions described therein could not be left to the trade itself, and that Federal legislation should be enacted providing, among other things:

1. That all deliveries of grain on futures contracts shall be made from public warehouses:

- a. Licensed by federal authority;
- b. Subject to federal regulation;
- c. Not owned, operated, or controlled, directly or indirectly by any person, firm, or any other organization directly or indirectly dealing in grain.

2. That all deliveries of grain on any futures contracts shall be subject to:

- a. Federal grading and inspection;
- b. Federal regulation of the delivery of grain on such contracts.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Loss in Drying?

Grain & Feed Journals: On page 366 of October issue is an article and chart entitled "How to Use Table for Loss in Drying."

The percentages carry on up to 25 per cent moisture and are obviously for corn.

We are extremely anxious to locate a table which would give those percentages up to around 85 per cent moisture. Could you tell us where we could locate such—Emory Cocke, vice-pres., Ashcraft Wilkinson Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Ans.: No tables for shrinkage in drying have been prepared for moisture content in excess of 40 per cent.

In the few instances where moisture content in excess of 40 per cent has to be dealt with recourse can be had to the formula employed in calculating the published tables, as follows:

Based on the principle that the dry matter after drying is to the dry matter before drying as the original weight is to the final weight the problem can be solved thus:

Problem: What will be the shrinkage in weight on 1,000 bus. of corn if the moisture content is reduced from 25 per cent to 15 per cent?

Dry matter after drying equals 100 minus 15 or 85 per cent.

Dry matter before drying equals 100 minus 25, or 75 per cent.

Original weight of corn equals 1,000 bus.

Therefore:

85 : 75 :: 1,000 bus.: final weight.
Working out the proportion by multiplying 1,000 by 75 and dividing the product by 85 the final weight is found to be 882.4 bus., giving a shrinkage of 117.6 bus., or 11.76 per cent.

Trucking Conference at St. Joseph Nov. 23

Chester Weekes, of St. Joseph, Mo., chairman of the trucking com'te of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, has called a conference of all interested from near-by states to be held Nov. 23 at that city with the purpose of promoting the program initiated at the similar meeting a year ago, and to co-ordinate activities at the next legislature.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Nov. 23. Conference on Trucking called by trucking com'te of Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n at St. Joseph, Mo.

Nov. 27. Western Seedmen's Ass'n at Hotel Kansas Citian, Kansas City, Mo.

No. 29, 30. Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 5, 6, 7. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Hollywood Beach Hotel, Hollywood, Fla.

Feb. 9, 10. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Marquette hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 16, 17, 18. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 22. Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Seattle, Wash.

Feb. 22, 23. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio, Toledo, O.

March 27, 28, 29, 30. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Kansas City, Mo.

May 9, 10. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Danville, Ill.

May 13. Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n at Portland, Ore.

Potato Subsidy by A.A.A.

The A.A.A. announced Nov. 6 that \$1,500,000 of the taxpayers' money, collected from workers in social security taxes and otherwise, will be given away to growers of potatoes in certain favored areas.

Farmers in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, eighteen counties in North Dakota, thirteen in Colorado, nine in Nebraska, four in Wyoming and thirty-four in Idaho will be presented with 15 cents per bushel as a reward for feeding potatoes to live stock, with the purpose of taking 10,000,000 bus. off the market in hope of holding up the market price of the remainder of the crop.

Thus is added one more to the list of products subsidized, the others being cotton, corn, eggs and butter.

An Illinois Hustler Makes Farming Pay Without AAA Help

By TRAVELER

J. M. BERGESON, of J. M. Bergeson Grain Co., at Ashton, Ill., and R. G. Pritchard, of Rochelle Grain & Seed Co., at Rochelle, tell about a farmer who practices big business methods in the Rochelle territory.

The farmer's name is E. R. Elliott, a stout, middle-sized, middle-aged gentleman with twinkling eyes and a smelly pipe. During the depression he landed in Rochelle and went to work for a living at a subsistence wage.

The next thing that happened was the depression break-down of the 1,200 acre Kennedy Sheep Ranch that left its proprietors broke.

Farmer Elliott struck up a deal with the insurance company that took over the ranch, getting a long term lease on the 1,200 acres.

Next he got credit with a machinery company, and started machine farming, rotating corn, soybeans, and barley around the 1,200 acres.

An inventive fellow, Farmer Elliott devised a corn combine, a combination of a two-row corn picker and corn sheller that made short work of harvesting a corn crop with a minimum of labor.

The point to Farmer Elliott's invention was his conviction that early run corn absorbs much of its moisture from the cob.

His crop this year again bears out his conviction. While most of the early shucked corn in the Rochelle territory tested 25 to 28 per cent moisture, the shelled corn harvested with a corn combine from the Elliott acres tested 20½ per cent.

By his mechanical farming methods Farmer Elliott claims to have produced corn at as low as 12c per bushel. Several months ago a farm machinery firm picked up his invention and manufactured a dozen of the machines, most of which are out on trial this year.

Farmer Elliott is reputed to have amassed a sizeable fortune from his mechanical farming operations. When his crops are put by in the fall, he stores his machinery and goes to Florida to bask in the sunshine until another planting season rolls around. The following April sees him back on the job, greasing the machinery and starting another season of corn, barley and beans.

Mills reporting to the Bureau of the Census ground 341,060,663 bus. of wheat during the 9 months Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, against 351,522,852 during the like period of 1936. In September, 1937, 102 reporting mills with a capacity of 48,917 barrels were idle.

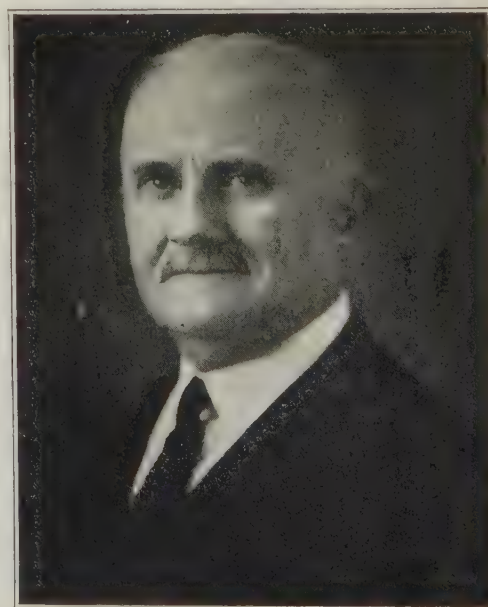
Rainfall Records and Crop Estimating

B. W. Snow, of Chicago, Ill., in his address before the weather and crop seminar at Topeka, Kan., Nov. 5, disclaimed the honor bestowed on him last year by certain news agencies that credited him with discovering that volume and distribution of rainfall indicated the coming crop. He said:

I am not minimizing the value of current temperature and rainfall data because I hold such knowledge as the most important single factor in crop forecasting, but am denying endorsement to the belief that any statistical method can be found that will work out with mathematical accuracy the problem of variations in yield one year with another. I am aware that Fisher at Rothamsted was able to forecast yields of wheat upon certain plots, with remarkable accuracy by determining a relation between rainfall and eventual yields, but he expresses my opinion when he says "a record of rainfall in spite of the many disabilities which have been urged against it, is of more value than any other single element" in forecasting the yield of the season.

The Kansas College of Agriculture and its highly trained staff of investigators and particularly its Experiment Stations in the semi-arid section of the state has already made large contribution to the knowledge of the laws governing local crop yields, but there is more yet to be done, and this organization can give no better service to the people of the state than to further prosecute its study of effect of early rainfall upon wheat yields. Sound advice has been given to wheat growers in the section of the state where the margin of rainfall safety is narrow at best—advice not to seed large areas when records show that subsoil moisture is not sufficient to carry a crop to maturity. This advice, if accepted, would have prevented a waste of farm resources that has been a drain upon the state. Last year, for example, it was known before seeding time that the moisture situation in the western third of the state almost precluded all chance of a paying crop and yet farmers of that great territory went ahead and seeded the largest area on record.

There are 31 counties in the state that lie in whole or in part west of the 100th Meridian. The measured rainfall in those 31 counties for the three months July-September last year averaged but 4.55 inches against a normal of 7.33 inches, or only 62% of normal. They had last year less than two-thirds of their normal current rainfall to replenish their subsoil moisture during these critical three months. These counties ignored available advice and because a few moderate rains had sufficiently dampened the surface soil to secure a fair germination, went ahead and seeded 6,549,000 acres to wheat in late September and early October. By reason of failure of complete germination or by death of the plant before May 1, 2,580,000 acres or 39% of the seeding was lost. This loss was due to lack of subsoil moisture by reason of the perfectly known shortage of summer rainfall.



B. W. Snow, Chicago, Ill.

during the three months July-September. The acreage finally harvested in these 31 counties produced only 16,656,000 bus., or at the rate of 4.2 bus. per acre. This trifling yield, plus 39% of the original acreage entirely abandoned, represents crop losses that might have been avoided if the advice of the College of Agriculture based upon recorded experience had been followed.

The seed used in these 31 counties amounted to nearly 10 million bus., the value of which together with other costs of making the crop, represents a grievous loss to the farmers of a great wheat district. A loss entirely unnecessary if the wheat growers of that territory had intelligently considered the facts officially given them before seeding time. That the situation responsible for this crop failure was of general character is evidenced by the fact that the highest average yield per acre reported by any one of the 31 counties was 9 bus. in Cheyenne County, while 23 counties show an average of 4 bus. or less. The rainfall record this year again shows a deficiency during the critical period July-September and again warranted advice to go slowly in seeding a heavy wheat acreage in western Kansas. The difference between the moisture situation at the end of September for the two seasons in these 31 great wheat counties is represented by the narrow margin between an average of rainfall July-September in 1936 of 4.55 inches and 4.66 inches this year.

Scale Design and Weighing in Terminal Elevators

By J. A. SCHMITZ before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of N. A.

There have been many changes in the design and in the capacities of scales used for weighing grain in the last 40 years. The increase in the size of the scale has eliminated multiple draft weighing and thereby has cut down the hazard of error incident to the recording of many drafts of small amounts. In the designs we have a better portioning of materials in the scale lever which tends towards greater permanent accuracy and makes possible closer adjustment, hence a better weighing machine, one that will repeat the weight indications within smaller values. Therefore, progress has been made in the maintenance of grain weighing scales. Likewise there has been progress in the equipment that is used to handle the grain between car and scale or scale and car and the greater attention given to boots, conveyors, legs, garners, spouts, etc., has brought beneficial results. The practice of using a larger amount of known weights (test weights) also resulted in more definite and exact calibration of the scales.

To the above must be added the tendency on the part of all who share in the responsibility for correct weights to do their part and do it well. The correct reading of the scale beam indication is, of course, of prime importance, but unless the entire contents of the car is in the scale hopper when the weighing is performed, the weight recorded for the car cannot be considered a true weight.

The Weight Certificate issued by the Chicago Board of Trade states that the contents of the car was correctly weighed. Now, in order that this be a true certificate all the grain contained in the car must be brought to the scale without loss due to faulty equipment or carelessness. Many of us remember the equipment of other days when the hazard of loss was increased by faulty hoppers, poor legs, the absence of garners, legs and spouts often running through bins where leakage from either was sometimes not discovered until a large number of shortages had developed, carelessness in cleaning out cars, sloppy cleaning at unloading sinks and spills at loading spouts.

I am very glad to be able to report that these conditions are no longer prevalent. True we have an occasional case where loss results from equipment going out of condition, but for the most part the hazards have been removed and the weighing of grain has reached a high state of efficiency.

The inspection of cars for evidence of leakage and suitable records and reports of such examination is, of course, a duty of a Weighing Department. As this is a progress report, it is fitting to say that car boxes have been

improved and so have the methods of cooperating, consequently the percentage of leaky cars has been materially reduced.

The Turning Point

By KENNETH TEMPLETON, pres., Chicago Board of Trade

No one doubts that American business has been "in the dog house" for some time. It has been accused of selfish, greedy exploitation of its employees, its customers, and its security holders. An appalling amount of restricted legislation has been passed and more is proposed.

The great trouble has been that for a number of years a one sided picture of business has been painted to the public. Perhaps, during the depth of the depression no advocates, however able, could have bucked the tide of events. But now a different situation appears. A turning point in public thinking is near, if it has not already arrived.

Those who have tried to break down American business principles and American culture have made good use of the dictum: "Divide to Rule." Little business has been set against big business; Western business has been made suspicious of the East; retailers have been encouraged to mistrust manufacturers, and so the ruthless, unethical game has been played.

Let us look for a moment at our own industry, the grain and milling business. A constant effort is always being made to divide us so that we will fail to act in unison. We, like other business men, have been bewildered and too many of us have fallen in step with those who believe in a centralized Government, a centralized control, a centralized direction. If we stop to think for a moment, we must know that such a course is destructive to individualism and is not really wanted by the great majority of Americans.

This industry has been pictured as filled with grasping, selfish middle men, who desire only to make a peon of the farmer. You and I know that nothing could be farther from the truth. There is not a man in this room who does not want to see a constructive job done for the farmer. We want the farmer to be prosperous. We know that it is essential for

the farmer to be prosperous if our nation is to prosper, and we are to have grain to handle.

Certain politicians attempt the creation of still greater bureaus under the guise of farm relief. Any honest, clear thinking American knows that the only problem of agriculture in this country is the problem of tariffs. Properly revise and reconstruct every tariff wall and you'll solve the farmer's problem. At the moment this course seems to present an insurmountable problem or at least one which those in authority fear to tackle, but some day it will be done.

In the mean time, instead of attacking the present marketing system for farm produce, building an ever-normal granary, which in my opinion will prove to be nothing less than the establishment of another farm board and grain stabilization corporation, those who really want to help the farmer could find an easier and less costly method by merely enacting the De-benture Plan which was first proposed back in 1924. The enactment of this Plan would serve to distribute to the farmers all or a portion of the moneys collected through our tariffs. I am a little afraid that this Plan would prove too simple and it would fail to create the sizable bureau and the regimentation of agriculture that is wanted.

Our present system of merchandising and handling of the farmer's grain is the most perfect, economical and efficient system that can be devised. Contrary to some evidence that has been given at times to certain Washington Committees, I can assure you that speculation and short selling play a very important and beneficial part in the efficient handling of the Nation's crops.

Any system or institution, such as the Chicago Board of Trade, that has survived wars and panics, depressions and booms, agricultural panacea and regulatory laws for a period of 89 years must offer fundamental service. Cripple that service by unsound legislation and eventually this entire industry will be wiped out. In its place will be centralized control of the farm, grain and milling industries, the administrative cost of which will make our present merchandising costs look ridiculously small.

"What helps business helps you, and what hurts business, hurts you. When sound prosperity comes, business will bring it." I hope all of you will give that message to others and especially to those who are attacking American business.

Exhibit Your Grain at the International Show

Here is an announcement of interest to all who have raised field crops they think are good enough to exhibit in the International Grain and Hay Show to be held at Chicago the week following Thanksgiving.

No entry fee is charged and the sample you exhibit will be returned to you if desired. All you have to do is to drop the show a line by Nov. 10 and state what crops you would like to enter and you will receive full instructions.

Over one thousand cash awards will be made for the best samples of corn, grain, small seeds and hay.

Address the International Grain and Hay Show, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and be sure to mail your letter or postal card by Nov. 10.

Growers from 21 states, four Canadian provinces and Australia have sent entries.

Moscow, Russia.—Thirteen additional persons were sentenced to death Sept. 25 for "wrecking" the soviet collective farming program. Seven were reported executed without appeal in a western Siberia farm trial. Six more were given death sentences for spoiling grain. Eight employees of the Millerovo grain supply trust in the Azov-Black Sea region were sentenced to death on Sept. 24 on charges of spoiling grain because they permitted grain in elevators to become infested with insects.



Kenneth S. Templeton, Pres. Chicago Board of Trade

Eastern Iowa Dealers Hear Farm Plan

By introducing Toastmaster J. C. Mullaney, Sioux City, Lee Miller, Cedar Rapids, fired the opening gun in the proceedings that followed a dinner meeting of 125 eastern Iowa grain and feed dealers in the Roosevelt hotel, Cedar Rapids, the evening of Nov. 4. Introduction of the speakers, every one a star, was thereupon entrusted to the humorous talent of Toastmaster Mullaney, who had a story to fit every speaker.

EARLY in the proceedings Dave Milligan, ex-sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, introduced the new sec'y, Ron Kennedy, who promised earnest cooperation from the ass'n in solving trade problems.

KENNETH TEMPLETON, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, voiced in measured tones a careful analysis of current business problems, sharply criticizing the bureaucratic blundering of the administration, and expressing his conviction that the farm problem is one of tariffs. The farm problem, said he, might be solved sensibly with application of the simple export debenture plan that never found its way into the legislative hopper. Administrative costs for the ever-normal granary would make a molehill of present grain merchandising costs by comparison, thought Mr. Templeton. The export debenture plan holds greater promise for all concerned, except the politicians. More of his address appears elsewhere in this number.

FREEMAN BRADFORD, sec'y of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, denounced the itinerant trucker merchant. "We have no quarrel," he said, "with the legitimate trucker who performs an honest transportation service. It is the itinerant merchant, dealing in farm produce at the expense of every form of agricultural service who should be curbed. These truckers affect five different classes of employment, the local buyer, the local seller, the railroads, the terminal merchandisers, and the terminal warehouses, reducing employment in every one of these fields." Mr. Bradford described Nebraska's itinerant truck merchant law (briefly reviewed in the report of Nebraska's convention elsewhere in this number), and pleaded for a similar law in Iowa.

S. W. WILDER, Cedar Rapids, past pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, favored governmental crop insurance, honorably administered as insurance, not as a political pork barrel.

"Change," declared Mr. Wilder, "does not always mean improvement. Frequently in history men and nations have changed, only to

find their change was a step backward. . . . It is dangerous to proclaim virtue for change itself; the direction of the change is important."

Mr. Wilder's address touched on the ever-normal granary, proposed federal wages and hours legislation, responsibility for liens and mortgages, the itinerant trucker merchant, country elevator operation, and other important grain subjects. It is quoted elsewhere in this number.

RALPH SPRAGUE, Oelwein, pres. of Iowa's Independent Feed Dealers Ass'n, explained the "honor roll" effected by his organization.

"We have requested feed manufacturers, and jobbers," said he, "to maintain a differential between prices available to the regular feed dealer, and the feeder or farmer. Over 70 have written us promising to maintain a reasonable differential. These names go on the honor roll. Manufacturers and jobbers favor the plan, but demand support in return.

"Complaints against any manufacturer or jobber are carefully investigated by a committee known only to ass'n officers. Repeated offenders are removed from the ass'n's honor roll.

"The plan has worked well for other ass'ns, and is starting out well for us."

A Farm Relief Plan

CARL WILKEN, operator of a farm near Wall Lake, Ia., described the Senate sub-committee hearing on agriculture at Sioux City, Oct. 18-20, as a "packed meeting." Picking the witnesses, said Mr. Wilken, the sub-committee was able to hear a great deal in favor of the administration's farm plans.

Credit, believed Mr. Wilken, is the basis of prosperity, and prosperity for one trade or class of business is inevitably interwoven with prosperity for others. The depression of 1921 was brought on by curtailment of credit, and prosperity followed by the simple expansion of credit.

"The present administration attempted to expand business thru increasing the value of gold. Gold means nothing to farmers. We don't use that kind of money. We use credit. The 45c loans on corn gave us credit.

"Every dollar of farm income shows up in factory payrolls as another dollar, under normal prosperous conditions. Thru credit every dollar of farm income shows up as \$7 in national income. This normal relationship was destroyed during the depression, causing losses to everyone, losses which might have been avoided if we could have stabilized farm prices.

Mismanagement of our agricultural economy gave us eight years of depression, and a loss of \$217,000,000,000 in national income.

"Production has nothing to do with price. If the government's theory of curtailed production was right we should have had higher prices for grain and livestock in 1932 than we had in 1928. But the reverse happened. Consumption records show a surplus of only 1 lb. of pork per capita in 1932, which certainly is not enough to warrant a drop in price from \$11 per cwt. in 1928 to \$4.50 per cwt. in 1932.

"The farm problem is one of credit, and a definite relationship between seven or eight farm products and the dollar, an exchange value believed to have been normal in 1926."

RONALD C. BOOTH, Cedar Rapids, pres. of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, made an earnest plea for membership. "On prominent trade problems, like the itinerant trucker merchant, responsibility for liens and mortgages, and labor relations, we can get nowhere without united action. Get on the band wagon. Hire your ass'n the same as you would any other employee. Counsel with it in dealing with your problems, and you will find a membership paying you big dividends."

Adjourned *sine die*.

In Attendance

CHICAGO'S representatives were Kenneth Templeton, and Geo. E. Booth.

DAVENPORT sent Jos. Loufek, Wallace Lerigo, Frank Althouse, and G. B. Beil.

FROM SIOUX CITY came Chas. Flanley, Freeman Bradford, J. C. Mullaney, and Carl Wilken.

AMONG the grain dealers present from eastern Iowa were: Carl Moeller, Reinbeck; O. Kaerberle, and R. E. Kaerberle, Van Horn; C. E. Harris, Williamsburg; Ralph Sprague, Oelwein; John F. Mueller, Calamus; R. B. Paul, Laurel; A. T. McAllister, Gilman; E. S. Yeisley, Victor; F. M. Rogers, Ladora; S. E. Brickner, Decorah; John H. Nie, Mechanicsville; Marvin Schilling, Clarence; Hoyt Buttolph, Bennett; A. L. Ford, Marion; H. L. Moorhead, West Branch; Earnest Peck, Olin.

H. E. Behrens, Stanwood; H. J. Frerichs, Wellsburg; E. N. Crosby, Lipton; L. Lorenson, Garwin; R. L. Beale, Tama; W. F. Harris, Williamsburg; Paul Kral, Oxford; Walt Bernstorff, Keystone; N. E. Weland, Walford; Carl Myers, Kinross; H. F. Mueller, Grand Mound; E. J. Mueller, Calamus; Geo. Beenen, Buckingham.

G. Miller, Atkins; A. W. Savage, Coggon; Edw. Hubregtse, Monticello; E. J. Glentzer, Marengo; J. T. McNally, Toledo; Thos. Wiley, Walker; G. W. and H. G. Rohlk, Donahue; Roy Freed, De War; H. H. Nicholson, Hazelton; D. Dugger, Oran; J. Clyde Smith, Grundy Center; Mark Schafer, West Liberty; Jas. Wilson, Stout; Bob Froning, Parkersburg; Mr. Brand, Allison; Art Torkelson, Ft. Dodge.



Speakers at the Eastern Iowa Group Meeting of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n. Left to right they are: Freeman Bradford, sec'y Sioux City Grain Exchange; Kenneth Templeton, pres. Chicago Board of Trade; R. C. Booth, pres., and Ron Kennedy, sec'y, Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n; Carl Wilken, speaker on the Sioux City Plan; Toastmaster J. C. Mullaney, pres. of the Sioux City Grain Exchange; Ralph Sprague, Oelwein, pres. of the Independent Feed Dealers Ass'n; S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, and Geo. E. Booth, Chicago, past presidents of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

Hybrid Corn Wonderfully Productive

In the engraving herewith is shown hybrid corn in shocks on a field which on Oct. 12, 1937, yielded 138 bus. and 40 pounds off one acre, according to Carl H. Berger, manager of the Sidney Grain Machinery Co., to whom we are indebted for the photograph. This corn was grown to be used for seed in that same section of Ohio. The seed planted showed a germination test of 96 per cent.

Besides producing several bushels more per acre than ordinary corn the hybrid has other advantages. The stalk is stronger, and will stand up, avoiding loss by lodging; and is less subject to ear rot.

The Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station declares that a threefold gain in stabilizing the crop could be made if ear rots could be controlled. Because of these rots and other hazards and factors the crop in Illinois during the past five years has varied from 353 million bushels in 1931 to 146 million bushels in 1934. First, corn ear rots are responsible for badly rotted ears which usually are not harvested at all or if harvested are thrown out later. Second, in dry corn, rotted kernels weigh only about half as much as sound corn, and thus there is a direct loss in yield. Third, there are some rotted ears which get to market and in dry corn are the principal factors determining the commercial grade and hence the price.

Ear-rot damage in the field can be largely overcome by using a hybrid that is both resistant to lodging and resistant to ear rots. This has now been demonstrated in studies which Benjamin Koehler is making of factors influencing the amount of ear rot. In the studies during the past year special attention was given to the effect of lodging and the use of resistant varieties.

Lodging had a bad effect on yield of grain and on test weight a bushel and greatly in-

creased the percentage of rot. Under natural lodging, however, Hybrid 172 produced only 13.5 per cent lodged plants under heavy root-worm infestation as compared with 28.6, 29.8, and 42.4 per cent in the other varieties used. Damage to grain from lodging, therefore, can be largely overcome by using a hybrid that is both resistant to lodging and resistant to ear rots.

The best hybrids will yield on an average 15 bushels more per acre than the best open-pollinated varieties.

Thug Forces Farmer to Sell Grain

A. D. Baker, Blue Springs, Neb., farmer, reported to authorities that he was the victim of three bandits on Oct. 28, who forced him to sell \$400 worth of wheat he did not own, and borrow \$200 from a Blue Springs bank, turning the entire \$600 over to them. Terror-stricken, it took Baker almost 24 hours to report to the authorities. Baker said:

A young man, agreeing to purchase some horses, invited him to a Beatrice, Neb., hotel to complete the deal. In a hotel room two other thugs were waiting, pulled revolvers, and demanded \$500.

When Baker pleaded he had no such sum he was forced to accompany the youngest of the bandits to a Blue Springs elevator where he contracted sale of 500 bushels of wheat he did not possess and took a \$400 advance on the sale. Then the gunman forced him to go to the bank, sign a note for \$200 and turn all the money over to him. Back at the hotel room the three bandits threatened to kill Baker, if he told the authorities. Sheriff Tom Dunn, investigating at the bank and the hotel, found credence to Baker's story. The banker said Baker was accompanied by a young man when he asked for the loan, and was "so nervous he could hardly write his name."

The Government's Proposed Corn Loans

The numerous conditions and limitations surrounding the loan of 50 cents per bushel of corn in cribs were announced Nov. 3 by Sec'y of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, as follows:

Loans will be available only to farmers who participated in, and whose farms qualified for payments under, the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the states of Illinois, Iowa, and certain "corn limit" areas in the states of Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

The loans will bear 4 per cent interest and will be available between Dec. 1, 1937, and Apr. 1, 1938. The loans will mature 10 months from their respective dates, but in no event later than Nov. 1, 1938.

County agricultural conservation committees will check eligibility of producers applying for loans, and handle other steps incidental to making the loans.

Corn samples will be sent, in moisture-proof containers, to state agricultural conservation offices for moisture tests in electrical testing devices.

Official sealers working under state warehouse laws will certify the volume of corn in the crib and will inspect cribs for location, proper construction, ventilation, protection against moisture and rodents, and supply other information required on warehouse certificates.

Loans may be obtained through banks or other lending agencies or directly through notes made payable to the Commodity Credit Corporation and delivered to any designated Loan Agency of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The adjustment in volume which would be made on 2,500 cubic feet of space with corn the moisture content of which ranges up to 20½ per cent is as follows: 14½% 1000 bus., 15½% 980 bus., 16½% 960 bus., 17½% 940 bus., 18½% 920 bus., 19½% 900 bus., 20½% 880 bus.

A Field of Ohio Hybrid Corn in the Shock



Hybrid Corn Grown for Seed in Ohio Yielding 138 Bus. to the Acre.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Waynesville, O., Nov. 4.—Wheat making good growth in this locality.—Everett Early.

Nachusa, Ill., Nov. 3.—Corn is making an excellent average yield. Soybeans are about a normal crop.—E. L. Crawford.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Grain dealers report that the wheat raised in the valley this year is freer from smut than for many a year. Better treatment of seed wheat and use of more smut resistant varieties are given as the reason.—F. K. H.

Flagg Station (Rochelle p. o.), Ill., Nov. 3.—Corn is producing the biggest crop in a quarter of a century in this territory. Soybeans, too, are yielding well, tho not quite as good as last year.—Geo. L. Carolus, Flagg Station Elevator.

Ponca City, Okla.—There has been a large acreage of winter wheat sown here and the condition is 110% except some damage from grasshoppers along the edges of the field and of course the condition is only 50% on all terraced fields which is common knowledge to all.—Cales Spencer Grain Co.

Toronto, Oct. 23.—In Kent county, where one-half of Ontario's crop of dry beans is grown, the yield is expected to average 15 to 16 bus. per acre. In Huron county the yield is estimated at 20 bus., and in Middlesex at 17 bus. Total production from the 57,200 acres in the province is placed at 932,400 bus., which compares with 743,000 bus. in 1936, and 1,032,000 bus. in 1935. Present prices for Whites range from \$1.00 to \$1.10 per bus. and are considered lower than at this date a year ago when the price was \$2.00 per bus.—S. H. H. Symons, statistician, Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 3.—Corn husking is now being rushed after being interrupted in places, principally in Iowa, by heavy rains during mid-October. Much is being picked by machinery and farmers equipped with such machines are making fast work of it while those who are husking by hand find it slow work getting over the acreage, particularly where the yields are extra heavy in the heart of the belt. The condition of the crop taken in general is such that it promises little, if any, spoilage in crib, therefore there will be a smaller percentage than usual that will have to be sold early in the season to avoid such losses.—H. C. Donovan, statistician Thomson & McKinnon.

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 15.—Wheat yields in Spokane county were boosted 15 bushels an acre this year where peas or sweet clover were turned under as a nitrogen fertilizer, according to reports of a survey made by County Agent W. J. Green, proving one of the most important limiting factors in wheat yields in Spokane county is that of available nitrogen. Wheat yields where highly nitrogenous green manure crops were raised in one instance reported a yield of 51 bushels an acre this year following a turned under green pea manure treatment in 1936. An average increased yield on seventeen checked farms was 15 bushels per acre. The land planted on pea stubble yielded only 36 bushels. Earlier checks on sweet clover turned under gave similar increases in yields. Farmers are highly interested in the survey.—F. K. H.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 3.—In a general review of the entire state we find that generally the ground has been fairly well prepared, except the far West and Southwest, with a desire everywhere to plant wheat. Up to Oct. 1, however, it was our estimate that only 75% of the seeding was accomplished due to lack of moisture, both top soil and subsoil. Early October rains were quite general throughout the state but of wide variation as to quantity. Seeding has progressed recently until at this date we consider it completed including some reseeded as the result of grasshopper damage and wheat that sprouted and died due to lack of moisture. Time for our fall rains is rapidly passing and without additional moisture

soon the Kansas wheat acreage will again enter the winter in a very unsatisfactory condition. From our agents, and in view of soil conditions, we estimate a reduction in the Kansas wheat acreage of about 9% from the government 1936 figure, placing 15,000,000 acres as the maximum seeding.—H. L. Robinson and K. B. Latto of Robinson Elevator Co.

Increased Winter Wheat Acreage

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 3.—Preliminary estimates indicate winter wheat seedings this fall 57,762,000 acres, compared with 57,187,000 last fall, an increase of 575,000 acres, of 1.1%. In the soft wheat area there is a slight decrease, but in the hard winter wheat area of the west there has been a further increase. There was some seeding being done in the last week of October, and the completed seeding may be slightly larger than the estimate here given.

The corn crop is yielding about 27.3 bus. per acre, a total of 2,620,000,000 bus. We have raised our estimates, made a month ago, in the center of the corn belt, viz., Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, but further reduced our estimates in the poor area, the western edge of the corn belt, from South Dakota to Texas. A month ago our forecast was 2,653,000,000. Crop last year was 1,529,000,000.

The quality of the crop is unusually high, 89.8%, as compared with an average year of about 81.0%.

There was practically no frost damage this year, the average of the estimates of our crop correspondents being slightly less than 1%. Two years ago the frost damage was estimated at 9.4% and three years ago 1.9%.

Old corn on farms Nov. 1 was 31,530,000 bus., against 246,197,000 bus. Nov. 1, 1933.

It is estimated 93,000,000 bus. wheat will be fed locally to livestock.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Corn Exports

The return of the United States to an export basis on corn this year arouses interest in exports of other years. This country has been virtually out of the export market on this commodity for years.

In 1936 United States exported only 5,240 bus. of corn. In the preceding 10 years the exports were: 177,000 bus. in 1935; 2,988,000 bus. in 1934; 5,364,000 bus. in 1933; 7,880,000 bus. in 1932; 2,739,000 bus. in 1931; 6,369,000 bus. in 1930; 33,745,000 bus. in 1929; 25,799,000 bus. in 1928; 13,428,000 bus. in 1927; 23,064,000 bus. in 1926.

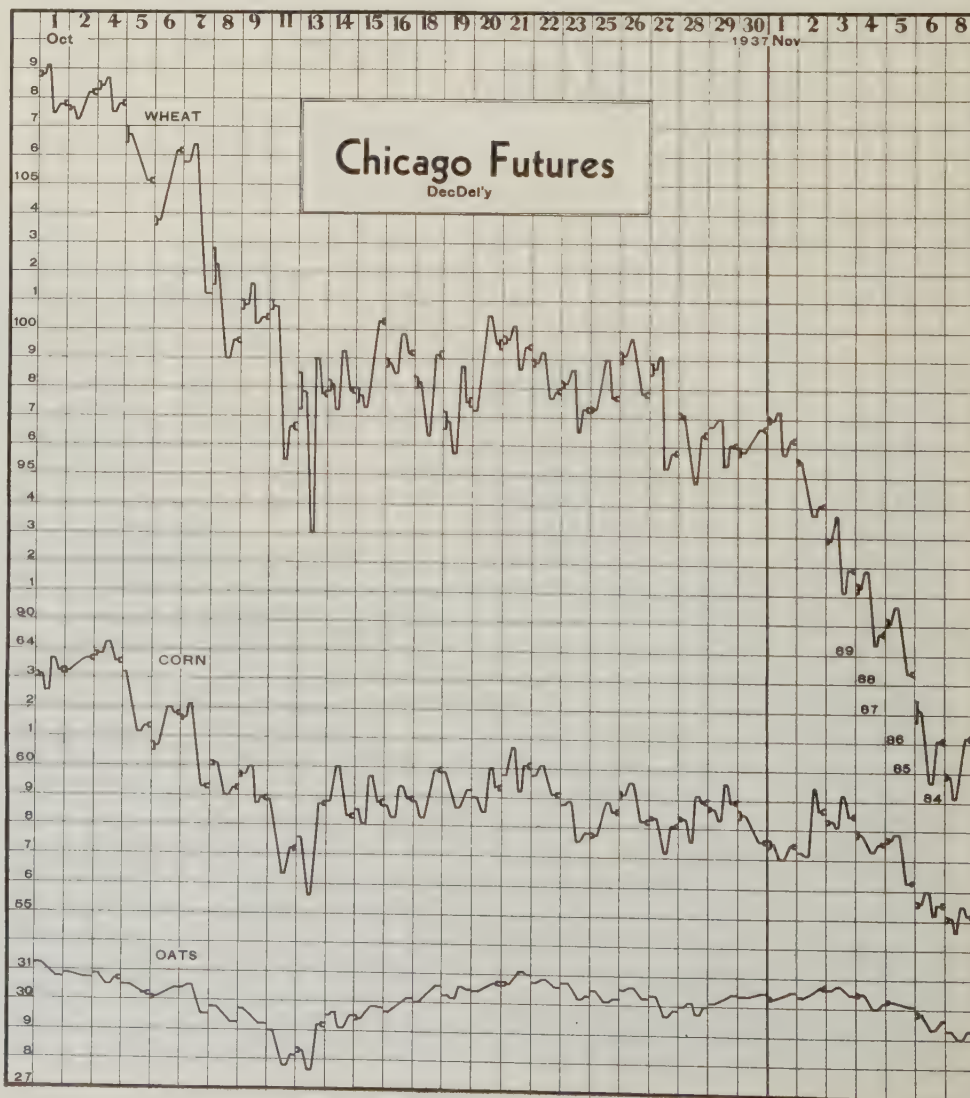
A banner year in corn exports was 1922, when Canada, Germany, Netherlands, British Isles,

Corn Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during October, 1937, compared with October, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	35,471	313,093	.....	.....
Boston	14,600	602,699	.....	.....
Chicago	7,021,000	2,333,000	3,022,000	893,000
Duluth	39,424	435	.....	94,209
Ft. William	*29,810	.....	*13,088	.....
Ft. Worth	151,500	957,000	301,500	313,000
Hutchinson	1,250	6,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,423,500	1,036,500	748,000	865,000
Kansas City	1,035,000	780,000	261,000	307,500
Milwaukee	319,300	392,150	85,800	52,000
Minneapolis	1,075,600	606,740	537,730	460,600
New Orleans	.....	.....	776,079	737,394
Omaha	1,546,286	753,200	.....	.....
Philadelphia	98,507	650,249	91,549	.....
St. Joseph	591,000	181,500	307,500	72,000
St. Louis	1,443,000	742,500	253,000	195,248
Seattle	15,000	1,500	.....	.....
Superior	61,694	7,215	.....	86,594
Toledo	156,800	190,000	25,750	58,440
Wichita	42,900	16,900	5,200	1,300

*South African or Argentine.



Denmark, Belgium and other countries took a total of 163,609,000 bus. of the domestic corn crop. That was the year we produced 2,906,020,000 bus. of corn.

The tremendous volume of corn exports in 1922, says Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, was due to an international price and not any special situation in world production of corn. Prices had simply declined to an export basis for the domestic crop, a situation much like the one that exists today.

Oats Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	52,809	63,837	.....	.....
Boston	26,400	18,900	.....	.....
Chicago	2,228,000	1,200,000	3,494,000	1,261,000
Duluth	1,905,280	86,164	2,747,714	357,962
Ft. William	458,789	1,346,892	969,743	2,162,568
Ft. Worth	128,000	50,000	.....	44,000
Indianapolis	618,000	318,000	610,000	290,000
Kansas City	320,000	156,000	282,000	282,000
Milwaukee	158,200	27,120	258,700	220,400
Minneapolis	2,422,200	471,060	878,400	1,290,260
Omaha	412,000	224,000	693,187	764,457
Philadelphia	61,651	52,067	.....	.....
St. Joseph	404,000	394,000	120,000	82,000
St. Louis	300,000	368,000	300,000	270,660
Seattle	100,000	48,000	.....	.....
Superior	861,430	72,574	1,267,549	317,650
Toledo	365,400	248,050	227,835	206,745
Wichita	3,000	1,500	.....	.....

Rye Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of rye and the various markets during October, compared with October, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	91,355	191,468	.....	.....
Boston	2,200	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	292,000	744,000	213,000	513,000
Duluth	907,865	161,475	983,693	323,092
Ft. William	110,345	200,197	32,158	251,556
Ft. Worth	6,000	.....	.....	.....
Hutchinson	1,250	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	43,500	123,000	49,500	114,000
Kansas City	76,500	37,500	18,000	7,500
Milwaukee	90,560	36,790	105,420	27,610
Minneapolis	583,680	464,360	714,540	396,490
Omaha	73,103	22,400	88,200	37,866
Philadelphia	20,575	225,001	14,696	.....
St. Joseph	13,500	3,000	16,500	1,500
St. Louis	27,000	25,500	15,000	47,000
Seattle	4,500	3,000	.....	.....
Superior	446,293	77,056	669,400	87,114
Toledo	19,600	2,400	13,475	7,800
Wichita	2,600	2,600	1,300	.....

Italy has ordered that all flour for bread-making contain 10 per cent corn flour after Dec. 1.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for December delivery at the following markets for the past 2 weeks have been as follows:

	Option		Oct.		Oct.		Oct.		Nov.		Nov.		Nov.		Nov.		Nov.	
	High	Low	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chicago	131½	84½	95½	96½	96½	96½	96½	94	91½	89½	88½	86	86½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Winnipeg	143½	104½	118	118½	116½	117½	117½	115½	112½	110½	108½	106½	107½	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
Liverpool*	.....	.....	181½	130½	128½	128½	130½	128½	126½	124½	124½	121½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
Kansas City	127	81½	93½	94½	94½	94½	94½	92	88½	86½	85½	83	82½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Minneapolis	142½	91½	106½	106½	105½	105½	105½	102	99½	97½	95½	93½	93½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Duluth, durum	113½	76½	88½	88½	87½	87½	86½	84½	82½	80½	79½	78	77½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Milwaukee	131½	84½	95½	96½	96	96½	96½	94	91½	89½	88½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Chicago	86½	54½	58	58½	58½	57½	57½	58½	58½	57½	56½	55½	55½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½
Kansas City	88½	52½	55½	56	55½	55	54½	55½	55½	54½	53½	53½	53	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½
Milwaukee	86½	54½	58½	59	59	57½	57½	58½	58½	57½	56½	55½	55½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½
Chicago	42½	27½	29½	30	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	29½	29½	29½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Winnipeg	54½	38½	47	46½	47½	47½	46½	45½	45	44½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
Minneapolis	38½	26½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	27½	26½	26½	26½	26½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Milwaukee	41½	27½	29½	30	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	29½	29½	29½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Chicago	96½	64½	73½	74½	73½	73½	71½	71½	70½	68	66	65½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Minneapolis	91	59½	68	69½	69½	68½	66½	65½	65½	63½	61½	60½	62	62	62	62	62	62
Winnipeg	106½	67½	81½	81½	81½	82½	81½	79½	78½	76½	72½	69½	70½	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½
Duluth	82½	62½	70	71	70	70	68	68	66	65	63	62½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½
Minneapolis	52½	42½	46	45½	46½	46½	46½	46½	45	44½	44½	44½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
Winnipeg	70½	52½	59½	58½	59½	59½	57½	57½	57½	53½	53½	53½	58	58	58	58	58	58
Chicago	126	90½	96½	96½	96	93½	93½	95½	93½	93	93½	92	93½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½

*At daily current rate of exchange.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Ronan, Mont., Nov. 1.—There is still some wheat here to be marketed. Weather is nice and business is good.—Lake Flour Mill.

Assumption, Ill.—On Oct. 14, 15 and 16 we received and shipped 27 cars of soybeans, totaling 41,000 bus.—Assumption Co-op. Grain Co.

Waynesville, O., Nov. 4.—Corn husking going ahead fast. No wheat going to market, local mills good buyers of all offered.—Everett Early.

Postville, Ia.—From the beginning of the harvest season, Aug. 15 to Oct. 15, the Postville elevator had received a total of 5,688,600 lbs. of barley, about 15% of the grain purchased locally.

Manson, Ia.—The Fred M. Davis Grain Co. has contracted 45,000 bus. of corn this year, more than has ever been contracted in the history of the elevator. Twelve thousand bus. have already been delivered.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 30.—The British steamer, "Trelissick," brought the first cargo of corn into this port from the Argentine, amounting to 900 tons. It was consigned to Kerr Gifford Co.—F. K. H.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 1.—Receipts of 627 cars of corn today nearly broke the record for early movement of new corn. Normally the movement is heaviest some time during the first quarter of the year.

Vancouver, B. C.—First shipment of corn from South Africa this year was landed at Vancouver the latter part of October. The parcel totaled 8,700 tons and was consigned to Buckenfields, Ltd. While the bulk of the corn will be sold here, some will find its way into prairie markets. Another shipment from South Africa is expected to arrive early in the new year.

Buffalo, N. Y.—One of the best movements of the season in unloading grain is under way. Eleven carriers, with about 2,650,000 bushels for prompt unloading, are en route. They are the Anna C. Minch, 220,000; D. P. Thompson, 426,000; Amazon, 187,000; O. M. Reiss, 245,000; A. D. McBeth, 220,000; barge Tyrone, 146,000; John Stanton, 320,000; J. S. Morroe, 256,000; R. P. Ranney, 275,000; H. W. Smith, 223,000, and Fairbairn, 120,000. Some will reach port any day now. This fleet is one of the largest reported en route at one time this season. Only one carrier, the Minch, is out of Fort William. The others are from Duluth and Milwaukee.

Duluth, Minn.—Grain receipts on the crop, August 1, to November 1, 1937, reached 45,177,000 bus., against 28,716,000 bus. in the same period last year. Very little grain has been imported this year, while in 1936, 11,989,000 bus. wheat and barley arrived from Canada. Shipments total 28,809,000 bus. this season compared with only 16,011,000 bus. for the 1936 period.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—Since the first of the month there has been a very marked increase in the run of corn to this market. Some of the receipts evidently are being sent here for assembling and later lake shipment to the east, before the close of navigation. Commission houses, however, are getting a good share of the in movement, the best in many years and finding a snappy demand for all offerings at the best obtainable prices.—F. G. C.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 4.—Canadian wheat in storage for the week ending Oct. 29, 1937, increased 1,416,901 bus., compared with the previous week and decreased 79,024,927 bus., when compared with the corresponding week in 1936. The amount in store was reported as 74,483,913 bus., compared with 73,067,012 bus. for the previous week and 153,508,840 bus. for the week ending Oct. 30, 1936. The stocks of 74,483,913 bus. include 16,991,376 bus. of durum wheat.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 6.—The mechanical corn picker has been the means of rushing the surplus corn to the primary markets congesting mills, elevators and railroad yards. High moisture corn cannot be handled to advantage as rapidly as it has been moving to the markets. The month of October saw 17,837,000 bus. of corn received at the primary markets compared to 8,524,000 bus. last year and 9,648,000 in 1935. Weather for harvesting has been exceptional and the harvest this year is much earlier than normal. At prevailing prices for corn, farmers will be liberal in feeding all livestock on the farms. They will make every effort to market corn as hogs and cattle where they can realize a much better price—instead of grain. Feeding of this crop started at least three weeks early account scarcity of old corn and by the time we are all through, there probably will be no big surplus of corn this year.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Barley Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	104,584	7,376	.....	.....
Boston	.....	500	.....	.....
Chicago	1,264,000	1,654,000	150,000	247,000
Duluth	1,797,040	2,278,555	2,210,660	887,060
Ft. William	892,518	4,153,258	3,782,316	2,775,958
Ft. Worth	9,600	3,200	6,400	3,200
Indianapolis	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	38,400	86,400	8,000	9,600
Milwaukee	2,513,980	3,549,675	877,700	864,300
Minneapolis	3,654,150	3,459,540	2,973,570	2,344,070
Omaha	134,400	64,000	72,452	87,552
Philadelphia	4,311	4,708	.....	.....
St. Joseph	5,250	10,500	.....	10,500
St. Louis	243,200	358,400	14,400	65,600
Seattle	1,600	20,800	.....	.....
Superior	592,182	232,567	833,689	236,197
Toledo	4,200	123,400	19,800	105,375

Wheat Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during October, 1937, compared with October, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	107,636	79,277	.....	.....
Boston	.....	1,100	.....	.....
Chicago	2,444,000	1,082,000	4,343,000	1,992,000
Duluth	5,187,913	3,788,170	4,850,733	4,451,519
Ft. Wm.	16,058,426	22,957,173	18,174,817	31,208,948
Ft. Worth	1,045,800	352,800	2,086,000	180,600
Galveston	.....	.....	3,404,510	.....
Hutchinson	913,950	1,405,350	.....	.....
Indianapolis	199,000	202,000	166,000	214,000
Kan. City	4,561,600	3,280,000	6,286,525	2,760,660
Milwaukee	1,284,360	302,352	1,347,865	134,800
Minneapolis	4,532,940	5,002,380	2,700,410	1,389,940
Omaha	930,923	919,441	1,552,750	938,020
Philadelphia	59,353	45,812	71,953	.....
St. Joseph	510,400	408,000	806,400	428,800
St. Louis	1,455,000	909,000	977,700	610,382
Seattle	747,400	462,000	.....	.....
Superior	2,264,664	1,305,982	2,553,635	2,848,446
Toledo	689,445	349,290	249,170	131,385
Wichita	1,228,500	1,288,500	375,000	934,500

Omaha Host to Nebraska Dealers

Mortgage liens and Nebraska's itinerant merchant law were the principal subjects before the ninth annual convention of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, held in the Fontenelle hotel, Omaha, Neb., Oct. 28. Two business sessions and a banquet were held on the convention day.

Thursday Morning Session

PRES. GEORGE STITES, Union, presided at the opening session.

SEC'Y J. N. CAMPBELL, Omaha, read his annual report:

Sec'y Campbell's Report

The splendid prospects for farm crops in Nebraska last spring was nature's invitation for every line of business to take on new life and activity in anticipation of bountiful harvests to recoup the tremendous losses occasioned by the 1936 drouth.

Under the stimulus of these hopes five meetings of grain dealers were held in June, at Superior, York, McCook, Nebraska City and Hastings. These well attended and highly successful meetings were based on the desire of dealers to get together and come to some common understandings as to fair trade practices to save us from unseemly and unfair competition in buying grain, and to become fully conversant with the vital changes in U. S. Grain Standards rules.

FINANCES: Last year we had to abandon plans for a large increase in membership on account of total failure of Nebraska's corn crop. After the harvest of a fair crop of small grain this year and the July promise of a good corn crop it appeared that everything was set for a successful drive to revive interest and greatly increase the membership. But the heat and lack of rain killed most of the corn and our hopes for such a state wide campaign faded.

We have spent 3 weeks in the field contacting the dealers during the past two months. President Stites joined us on the trip through the Southeastern counties. Twelve new members have been enrolled and our acquaintanceship with dealers widely extended.

Since the convention one year ago our members have sent in dues to the amount of \$847.50 as compared with \$667.50 the preceding year. The returns on advertising in the directory swelled our funds by \$322. This has enabled us to defray all administrative expense, pay our dues to the National Ass'n and contribute \$71.24 to the legislative budget.

WE MADE several trips to Lincoln during the legislative session. President Stites was active and effective in promoting the legislation we needed and was ably assisted by a large number of other grain dealers. A great measure of praise is due to Secretary Paul Runyan of the Nebraska Lumberman's Ass'n who acted as chairman of the joint legislative committee organized by the lumber, grain, coal, hay and fruit industries to secure the passage of the Itinerant Merchant Trucker Law, L. B. No. 50.

It takes concerted action of this kind to bring things to pass, and we will need the lively support of all concerned if we are ever to effect any changes for the better in the present mortgage lien law and the ten days free storage provision in our warehouse law.

SEC'Y CAMPBELL'S financial report showed the ass'n's finances to be in good order. The report was unanimously approved.

PRES. STITES appointed the following com'ites:

RESOLUTIONS: H. E. Day, North Platte; Guy Jones, Eagle; E. S. Young, Lyman.

NOMINATIONS: R. W. Nosky, Nebraska City; R. M. Watson, North Bend; Guy Cooper, Jr., Humboldt; Wm. Hansen, Fremont; D. L. Davis, Reynolds.

MEMBERSHIP: Guy Jones, Eagle, and Robert Wilson, Nebraska City.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Thursday Afternoon Session

PRES. STITES presided at the afternoon session, and led immediately into his annual address, saying:

Pres. Stites' Address

Because of the rapidly changing forms and methods of transportation and marketing, we feel an urgent need for a strong state grain dealers ass'n, which includes in its membership all of the grain dealers in the state, regardless of whether they be farmers elevators or independents.

THE INTERESTS of both farmers elevators and independents are identical. Each is governed by the same state and national laws, each sells in the same markets, at the same prices, and has the same service to render customers.

No good reason can be named, I am sure, for the existence of three or four different organizations of grain dealers in Nebraska under present conditions. All groups should be welded into a unified organization that can protect the interests of all dealers effectively. What name a unified organization would bear is immaterial, and what personnel would administer its affairs is of much less concern than the unification of the trade. With the proper procedure, I believe a unified organization can be built, one that will benefit the entire trade.

THE CROP CONTROL BILL, which will be introduced in the next Congress, deserves careful study by every ass'n and every man and woman whose livelihood depends upon agriculture. Pressure should be brought to bear upon our senators and representatives, urging them to discourage any legislation that would encourage importation of agricultural products to enter the domestic market in competition with the products from American farms.

HARRY R. CLARK, chief grain inspector, Omaha Grain Exchange, led a lively discussion on grain grading, answering questions that were fired at him by an audience of nearly a hundred grain dealers.

GERALD EHERNBERGER, Schuyler: Why are country grain shippers being penalized so sharply on dockage in wheat this year?

MR. CLARK: Light test weight, weed seeds, and foreign material have markedly affected grading of wheat this year. The foreign material is usually rye.

H. E. DAY, North Platte: Some of the corn being shipped from terminal markets shows a gray dust. What causes this?

MR. CLARK: Particularly dry corn tends to meal a little when handled thru a concrete terminal elevator. The dust is really corn.

GUY JONES, Eagle: What can the country shipper do to avoid loss thru the wide range in discounts that terminals are applying to wheat? These discounts appear excessive.

MR. CLARK: Eventually all good wheat is presumably made into flour. The yield of flour from the wheat is the miller's measure of its value. Light test wheats will not give a flour yield comparable with first grade wheat, consequently the miller demands a discount from the top price.

A country grain buyer can protect himself on discounts to some extent by getting in touch with terminal market buyers before the season starts, learn as much as he can about the anticipated discounts and scale his early purchases accordingly. After the first rush of grain reveals the natural scale of discounts for the crop he can revise his purchasing scale accordingly.

Testing grain for weight is so simple that no real reason exists for failure of the country grain shipper to get the same results with the bucket as the inspector at the terminal market. All he need do is use the same procedure and the same care in running the test that the grain inspector uses.

MR. EHERNBERGER: What moisture tester do you use on corn?

MR. CLARK: We use the Brown-Duvell moisture tester on corn. May I add that we are always glad to have country shippers visit the Omaha grain inspection department, and we are glad to demonstrate inspection methods.

Next June we expect again to hold grain grading schools in Nebraska. Two of these will be scheduled, one for the grain dealers in the east half of the state, another for the dealers in the west half.

Laboratory inspection of grain becomes more and more a market factor. For this reason the Omaha Grain Exchange is now spending \$5,000 for a complete milling and baking laboratory, which will be in operation about Jan. 1. This will go beyond the protein test, making baking tests on wheat.

CHESTER L. WEEKS, St. Joseph, Mo.: Discounts applied to wheat must be based on the character of the wheat. Flour yield is what the miller wants and is willing to buy.

MR. EHERNBERGER: Wheat testing below 55 to 56 lbs. to the bushel makes a very poor grade of flour.

MR. DAY, reading the report of the Resolutions Com'ite, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

We, the members of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n meeting in Ninth Annual Convention at Omaha, set forth the following declarations:

National Legislation

RESOLVED: That we heartily approve the plans and accomplishments of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n as evidenced in the reports of its officers and committees adopted at the recent convention at Dallas, Texas, laying special emphasis on two resolutions as follows:

"The grain business has short seasons of movement in large volume and other longer periods when marketing of grain is at a very low ebb. Employment conditions vary widely at different times of the year and also with localities. Therefore, we urge that in the consideration of any wage and hours legislation consideration be given to the peculiar conditions surrounding the marketing of farm products and exceptions be made in the application of fixed wages and hours to prevent an increased cost in the handling of same."

"We are earnestly for and vitally interested in agricultural prosperity. The interests of the farmer and the grain dealer are identical and we respectfully urge that any proposed legislation should consider means to broaden the demand for grain and all agricultural products. Also that any program involving the handling and storage of grains should include the use of existing storage and marketing facilities."

Minimum Carloads

RESOLVED: We earnestly oppose any raise in the minimum carload for grain of 60,000 pounds. The minimum of 80,000 pounds proposed by the Western Trunk Lines would divert a lot of business to the truckers and correspondingly damage the elevator interests. We favor a 40,000 lb. minimum, or 12 cleanup cars per year.

Unicameral Legislation

RESOLVED: That we commend the members of the first session of the new non-partisan unicameral legislature for its economy in appropriations, for its rejection of proposed new forms of taxation and for the measures passed for the regulation of truck transportation on our highways coupled with the increase of facilities for enforcement.

WE PROMISE our active support to the State Agricultural Department in its special work of enforcing the Itinerant Merchants Trucker Law.

Membership Fees

RESOLVED: That we approve the action of our Officers and Directors in placing the membership fee for one elevator at \$10 and for those operating elevators at more than one station, \$15 per year.

WE DECLARE our purpose to be the amalgamation of a mass group of Nebraska elevators into one large association to represent most effectively us in all matters touching the welfare of the grain business in its extensive ramifications.

Grading Information

RESOLVED: That we lay special emphasis on the commendation due to the Omaha Grain Exchange in the work it did during the pre-crop season in spreading official information to all dealers pertaining to important changes in the grain grading standards adopted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

EDWARD A. DOSEK, Lincoln, ass't director, Department of Agriculture & Inspection, reviewed the first few months of operation of Nebraska's itinerant truck merchant law, and answered a number of questions from the audience. Briefly, he said:

Nebraska's Truck Law in Operation

"Nebraska's itinerant truck merchant law went into effect last Aug. 16. This law applies not only to motor trucks operating in itinerant trade, but to all classes of vehicles, including wagons, carts, etc. The law applies to all who go from place to place to buy and/or sell, conducting their business from the vehicle.

"Growers are exempt. A grower may sell from his own truck without interference. So can other established businesses and the sellers of patented or trade marked articles. Farmers helping each other are not required to have an itinerant's license.

"Definition of 'an established place of business' has been difficult for the administrators of the law. The act declares this to be 'a permanent warehouse or structure' adequate to a regular business, carrying regular stocks of merchandise for trade. A garage, or a basement cannot be considered in this category.

"The 'itinerant' license issued to a trucker must be posted in the cab of the truck. It describes the vehicle and cannot be transferred to other vehicles, except that if a trucker gets rid of one truck and buys a new one the license will be transferred to the new truck free of charge. Our department carries a record of each itinerant merchant. The license costs him \$35 for any year or part thereof. Itinerants are required to carry a surety bond for \$250 to protect those with whom they do business, from misrepresentation of products, bad checks, etc.

"Each itinerant merchant is supplied with a license plate different from other types of commercial haulers' licenses. This year the itinerant license is yellow, with black numerals.

"Violators of the itinerant law may be fined \$500, or given suitable jail sentence. Two employees of our department are educating county sheriffs to the provisions of the law, and prosecuting violators.

"Nebraska's ports of entry have been very helpful in dealing with trucks from out of the state. A problem here has been the out-of-state trucker who makes affidavit that he has produced the contents of his truck. A few have been caught perjuring themselves because their trucks carried regular commercial truck licenses that would not have been necessary in their own states had they been farmers.

"If we know that a licensed itinerant truck merchant has given a bad check in payment for products purchased, either in or out of the state, we will cancel his license, but protection to the receiver of the check is limited to the \$250 bond required of the trucker, and the department acts on the theory that the first to complain is the first to be protected. We have on file a good many license applications, together with the license fees, from truckers who have been unable to obtain satisfactory bond.

"A trucker buying grain 'on order' becomes a common carrier. He is subject to federal laws applying to common carriers if he crosses a state line, but he is not subject to Nebraska's itinerant truck merchant law.

"NEBRASKA has a new bindweed law. This new statute requires buyers of grain to process any dockage, grains, or seeds that contain bindweed seeds, so as to kill the bindweed before returning such seeds or material back to the farmer for use as feed."

R. W. NOSKY, reporting for the nominating com'tee, offered the following nominees, all of whom were elected: George Stites, Union, pres.; Guy Jones, Eagle, first vice-pres.; E. Bossemeyer, Superior, second vice-pres.; J. N. Campbell, Omaha, sec'y-treas. Directors elected for three years are: W. A. Moseman, Pender, and R. L. Thompson, Gresham. Holdover directors are: Gene Binning, Dix; R. W. Nosky, Nebraska City; H. E. Day, North Platte; R. M. Watson, North Bend.

CHESTER L. WEEKES, St. Joseph, Mo., reviewed the work done on the itinerant truck law, blamed the railroads for much of the truck traffic, and made a vigorous plea for a united grain trade.

"The Nebraska truck law," declared Mr. Weekes, "is not enough. Every state in the middle west should have such a law. These laws should be uniform. Then this interstate operation by irresponsible itinerants could be controlled, and the public protected.

"In the battle against itinerant truck merchants the railroads have taken no active part, especially in the setting of rates. They must awake, or eventually they will see their cars standing idle while grain rolls over the highways. One branch rail line in Missouri handled thousands of tons of grain while the low drouth rates were in effect, but since these rates were removed the line has handled hardly a carload. Transportation has gone back to the trucks. Much of the answer to dealing with itinerants is to be found in high rail rates on grain.

"The battle of the grain trade for conditions under which it can operate at a profit is no individual fight. It is an ass'n battle requiring a unified front. Every one of you should belong to your state ass'n, and thru it you should be represented in your national ass'n. If the grain trade can present a unified front to the politicians it will have something that will win arguments in Washington.

"Each and every one of you should appoint yourself a com'tee of one to solicit members for your state ass'n, and build a real organization."

Landlord's Liens

H. E. DAY, North Platte, opened a discussion on mortgage liens, vigorously denouncing the state law that compels grain dealers to act as collectors for those who loan money to farmers.

SEC'Y CAMPBELL explained that ass'n plans to fight for a change in Nebraska's mortgage lien law encountered overwhelming difficulties when federal farm loan agencies declared they would refuse to make loans in

Nebraska if the state's mortgage lien law were changed.

MR. DAY: The law is an imposition upon and interferes with a grain dealer's business. I know a good many farmers in my territory do not relish the thought that I know too much about them, and their debts. We ought to get the law repealed, or else get a fee for collecting.

C. C. FLANLEY, Sioux City: The mortgage lien is a national problem, and should be approached from a national viewpoint. Grain buying has been complicated by the truck, which travels far and may be transporting anybody's grain.

If grain dealers are required to act as collecting agencies they are entitled to a fee for the service, and the heavier the fee the sooner they will be freed from the troubles caused by liens.

Federal loaning agencies keep the trade informed of their claims, but private loaning agencies seldom extend this courtesy. The problem exists in every state.

FREEMAN BRADFORD, Sioux City: A common complaint originates with the machinery companies. Too frequently when the claim of one of these firms is satisfied the record is not cancelled, and arises in the records purchased by the grain dealer to protect himself from double payment for grain.

R. B. BOWDEN, St. Louis, Mo., executive vice-pres. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n: The principle behind the mortgage lien laws is more than 800 years old and its origin is shrouded in custom. Changing such a law is an almost impossible feat. Nevertheless we are going to try to correct state mortgage lien laws so that landlords' liens, labor liens, and threshermans' liens must be made matters of record.

The next step will be to write into the statute a provision requiring state or county officials to supply every grain dealer with a copy of the records. The problem is big, and must be handled thru state ass'ns.

WILLIAM TACK, Perry, Ia.: We have been successful in winning two cases in county courts that bear on this subject. In one case we pleaded that the holder of the lien had not exhausted every effort to collect from his tenant before demanding that we pay him for grain for which we had already paid his tenant. The court held that he was not justified in bringing suit against us before he had made every effort to collect from the tenant. When he sued the tenant he collected.

The second case involved a bank. In this case we pleaded that never before had the bank notified us of its liens, nor had the bank ever required us to do its collecting. Established precedent between the bank and its tenant entitled us to believe the bank would collect from the tenant as usual. The court held our position to be justified.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Annual Banquet

Turkey proved to be the main course at the annual banquet in a ball room of the Fontenelle hotel Thursday evening.

Hugh Butler, Omaha, presiding as toastmaster, introduced leading delegates from terminal markets, officials of the ass'n, and visitors from other ass'ns, including Ron Kennedy, sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, and R. B. Bowden, St. Louis, executive vice-pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

MR. BOWDEN was the speaker of the evening. "I am a propagandist," he declared frankly, "a propagandist to call to your attention the troubles that lie ahead before it is too late.

"Politicians tell the story about Joseph and the seven fat years and the seven lean years promising prosperity in the 'ever-normal granary.' Let us not forget that when the seven lean years were over Pharaoh owned all the

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Front row, left to right: George Stites, Union, re-elected pres.; Guy Jones, Eagle, elected first vice-pres.; J. N. Campbell, Omaha, re-elected sec'y-treas. Back Row: Directors H. E. Day, North Platte, and R. W. Nosky, Nebraska City.

Ever-Normal Granary Unsound

Before the Senate sub-committee at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 29, the Cash Grain Ass'n of the Chicago Board of Trade filed the following brief:

The "Ever-Normal Granary" plan is inadvisable from these fundamental standpoints: It is politically inexpedient, it is economically unsound, it is fundamentally unworkable.

It is politically inexpedient, because granted that the majority of farmers want a monopoly price enforced by government, yet most farmers' co-operatives are built on the hope of establishing price fixing monopolies through pools. Failure of pools to produce monopoly and fixed price has resulted in producers turning to political agencies to attain the desired results. Farmers, however, are sharply divided on following the political road to secure monopoly prices for their product.

The "Ever-Normal Granary" is sponsored by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and by the Farm Bureau Federation. The Farm Bureau itself is divided on the proposal. The principal demand comes from the state associations of Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa (all these are primarily "corn states"). Wheat states' Farm Bureau organizations are apathetic on the proposal. Eastern states' Farm Bureaus and their membership are opposed to the proposal. There are no Farm Bureau organizations in the Pacific states.

The demand for the "Ever-Normal Granary" plan comes from four central states where the corn loans of 1934 were effective preceding the drought year.

The "Farmers' Union," regarded as the extremist in farm organizations is powerful and strong in the "wheat states." They are opposed to the "Ever-Normal Granary" plan. The "Farmers' Union" has its own plan and that is flat price fixing by the U. S. Government, insuring cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

The "National Grange" is one of the oldest farm organizations. It is strong in the East, the mountain states and the Pacific states. This organization is opposed to the "Ever-Normal Granary" plan. The "Grange" has in the past and still does favor the "Export Debenture Plan" or some modification of this which will pay subsidies on the exported portion of the crop and thus make "the tariff" effective for agriculture.

Eastern dairy farmers as a class and without regard to organization affiliations are opposed to the "Ever-Normal Granary" plan. These dairy farmers are net buyers of grain and oppose monopoly prices placed on raw materials.

The Farmers' National Grain Dealers' Association and affiliates operating extensively thruout the central grain belt are opposed to the "Ever-Normal Granary." These truly farmer-owned and farmer-controlled country co-operatives have felt the loss in business to them due to regimentation of agriculture. They fear further losses thru continued "tinkering" with free production and free open markets.

Independent farmers generally thruout the country have seen enough of regimentation under bureaucratic control and recognize that perniciously active minorities are fastening their will on a vast majority. Less than 15 per cent of our farmers are affiliated with any farmers' organization.

A large per cent of farmers are beginning to realize that political tinkering with their production and their marketing only leads to lower standards of living, higher taxes and final bankruptcy for the average farm family. A growing movement among this latter class is crystallizing to demand exemption from regimentation for the "family sized farm."

A preponderant majority of 100 million consumers would rebel if a monopolistic price fixing system was placed on them, without vote. They would quickly force Congress to abrogate all tariff barriers on basic commodities as contemplated under this plan and would flood the country with foreign supplies and substitutes.

The "Ever-Normal Granary" plan is economically unsound, because the basic commodities to be brought under the "Ever-Normal Granary" plan are wholly international in every respect. Because of being international they cannot long be controlled or manipulated by any one nation. Attempts by many nations to control wheat prices, by restricting supply, have shown that it is impossible to nationalize an international product. These commodities are produced in many countries and much undeveloped territory can now be devoted to their production. Some of these commodities, such as grain, are grown in every country in the world. These basic commodities are international in consumption. Such consumption is naturally regulated by relations of price to the all-commodity index level. These commodities are therefore wholly international in price, wholly subject to world supply and demand conditions.

No one nation can so regulate the intricate factors in world supply and world demand as to regulate the price for any length of time on any basic commodity international in production, consumption, distribution and price.

Economic factors and natural factors will keep the price of any commodity roughly but relatively adjusted to the "all-commodity" index. It would be necessary for the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to regulate the world's all-commodity index level in order to succeed in their efforts.

The "Ever-Normal Granary" is a misleading catch phrase because control of acreage and production from Washington cannot secure a normal supply of the commodities affected, there is no definite relationship between planted acreage and final crop yield. Past records prove that high prices do not go with small crops nor low prices with large crops. The reverse is true and not because of any rule but due to supply and demand factors over the world. Proof of this—in 1915 and 1923 we harvested practically the same acres of wheat, yet there was a difference of 200 million bushels in yield. Kansas (in 1936) reduced her acreage in response to Washington demands by 11 per cent but her final yield was reduced by 70 per cent.

The size of U. S. crops does not determine price. Price is registered in world's markets by world supply meeting world demand. No man-made machinery or tinkering by government agencies in this or other countries can more than temporarily upset their balance.

The factors determining price are not made or controlled in the world's market places. Price determination factors are found in the broad economic conditions back of the producer and consumer. These at first sight may appear remote from price but, may and do, have a very pronounced effect on them. Price is but a yardstick to measure its exchange value with other commodities, in the same sense that money is not wealth but only the medium of exchange for goods and services.

Official records of the past quarter of a century totally disprove the theory that higher prices and farmers' prosperity can only be obtained by restriction of farm output. It is a paradox but history proves its truth that the more our farmers can raise above their own requirements, the greater their opportunity to market it profitably. Official U. S. Department of Agriculture records prove this conclusively.

Over the past 26 consecutive years the 13 largest crops of all principal grains brought the farmers not only a higher gross return of 13 billion 580 million bushels, but more important still "a higher price per bushel." This surplus left the farm in wagons and trucks and furnished 167 million round trips for a 2-ton truck. It took 6,688,000 extra freight cars to move it to market. All this employed extra equipment, more labor and provided more jobs for more men. It provided a crop of jobs in every line of commerce and industry. This resulted in a total farm income 12 billion dollars greater the 13 largest years than the 13 smallest. This farm income added to the national wealth and aided prosperity. The lowest average farm prices came in the years of scarcity and small crop yields.

Curtailement and control of crops diverts production to other areas, as evidenced by the shift of corn and hog production to the south and southwest, the shift westward of cotton production, the shift to Brazil and other new countries of cotton production.

When President Hoover's Farm Board first started stabilizing cotton, it was selling at 18c

per pound. Now it is 9c and the government will still be stabilizing when it is selling at half the present figure, if it does.

The shift eastward of wheat acreage—any control of acreage of bread wheats would only result in further unbalancing our wheat economies.

Wheat farmers do not want crop control. They want crops of wheat. One Kansas county reports the federal treasury as giving out in its borders one million dollars for not growing a crop. This same county would have received, if they had grown a crop, seven million dollars.

If the "Ever-Normal Granary" were in operation, it would be filled with soft wheat from the central and Pacific coast states. Such an accumulation has an incalculable depressing effect on markets and values. Grain or other commodities so held out of consumption would be "visible supply" in the eyes of the world and would prove a powerful price deterrent and depressor. Such price depressing effect would be much more than normal "visible supply" figures would produce.

Commodities held out of consumption and distribution by political agencies are a "constant threat" to normal moving supplies and are discounted accordingly in world's markets.

Deterioration and insect damage to farm-stored grain due to unfamiliarity of proper storage methods is always a factor in grain handling.

Cost of storing grain for period of years is an exorbitant charge against the taxpayer.

Proof of this—see 1935 report of Liverpool Corn Exchange on cost of carrying pool wheat from 1931. It amounted to \$1.20 per bushel for a 4-year period.

The adoption of the "Ever Normal Granary" plan would "take from millions of farmers all desire and initiative to produce surplus crops because stabilization of prices by Government Agencies would remove all hope of personal profit or gain."

It is fundamentally unworkable, because increased farm storage would provide no greater insurance against scarcity than the present ample, adequate, strategically located available storage at distributing points. Storage is now provided at all logical points for distribution to all consuming areas. Rail rates have been built from years of practice in actual handling.

The history of all withholding schemes has been that governments step in and take control of accumulated surpluses which in the end result in discouragingly low prices and heavy losses to all taxpayers.

If this law be enacted, it will invest our national government with more unrestricted autocratic power over agriculture than has ever existed in world's history and would tend to build up class hatred between the country and those living in cities, towns and villages.

It will clothe the Secretary of Agriculture with unlimited control of production, marketing, prices, handling, processing and every other phase surrounding the commodities.

It is nationalization in the fullest sense of the term.

Conclusion: The "Ever-Normal Granary" plan is not politically attractive nor is it economically worthwhile because an insufficient number of farmers are in favor of it.

This plan is foredoomed to failure because it is economically unsound, because it cannot accomplish that for which it is to be set up and because its actual operation will bring just the opposite of its avowed objects.

The application of artificial means to solve this national problem cannot but prove disastrous to the producer, consumer and to all lines of commerce and industry.

Chicago Superintendents Meet

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of N. A. was held Tuesday night, Nov. 2. Following the dinner the business meeting was called to order by Sec'y Emil Buelens, supt. Glidden Elevator.

JOSEPH A. SCHMITZ, chief weighmaster, Chicago Board of Trade, addressed the Superintendents on Scale Design and Weighing in Terminal Elevators. His address appears elsewhere in this number.

J. E. JOHNSON and G. H. Duff presented the Westinghouse talking picture, New Frontiers, which depicts the important part played by electricity in the advancement of the country, and the research work being conducted by the company towards the opening of still newer frontiers.

Future meetings of the local chapter will be held where the program will not be interrupted by dish rattling waiters, and in a room where there is more than elbow room.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Uses Olive Green Graphite Exclusively

Grain & Feed Journals: I would judge from the amount of elevators being painted with aluminum that it must be satisfactory, and I assume that it will last on metal as well as any other paint. We use Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.'s Olive Green Graphite paint on our elevators. It is a standard color with us, paint our elevators, trucks, etc., with this paint. We are not changing as yet to aluminum and don't think we ever will.

We have used this standard color for nearly thirty years, it lasts splendidly on metal and equally as well on wood. It costs a little less than aluminum paint and spreads a little farther. Our Winchester concrete elevator is painted with aluminum. This summer we painted our concrete elevator at Onward, Ind., with the Olive Green Paint our standard color. I was up to Onward last week and it is a very fine job.

My impression is that on wood or concrete the paint we are using will not fade out as quick as aluminum, although I may be entirely wrong about it. On metal I think it would last as long maybe longer, as the Standard Oil Company and most of the other oil companies are using aluminum paint on their containers. There are two reasons for this. It is a metal paint just as the graphite is and has an affinity for steel, and by being white it reflects the heat rays instead of absorbing them. The oil company thinks it is better for their buildings for this reason.—Goodrich Bros., Co., per P. E. Goodrich, Pres., Winchester, Ind.

The Vicious Circle

Grain & Feed Journals: There has been evidence that the vicious circle, embodying rash legislation coupled with undue governmental interference with business, is playing its part increasingly on trade conditions outside these shores, which development but naturally rebounds here to make matters still worse.

Has the administration yet realized that psychology plays its part in business the same as in politics, in that an adverse psychological effect on any one section of the community undermines the whole structure, as amply exemplified by the fact that when the "Red Light," denoting declining business trend, revealed itself through the medium of the stock market it also gave the signal to processors throughout the country to play safe by reducing raw material inventories thereby breaking the price structure and reducing appreciably the buying power of the farmer, the enhancement of which has been one of the main objectives of this administration?

Apparently, to the "undistributed profits" and "capital gains" taxes with their predicaments will be added additional agricultural legislation to include a revival of processing taxes which fortunately were previously outlawed before their disastrous effect became pronounced. There is also a genuine fear that further tampering with the law of supply and demand by the storing of cotton and grains will at no distant date be instrumental to bringing about another world-wide depression.

It must be appreciated that the law of supply and demand functions pricewise on the basis of quantity visible against quantity actually being consumed. Artificial prices in this country will further encourage our competitors

to increase their production, thereby ultimately forcing us to meet their prices or lose our export markets completely. Since mother nature controls the yield of our crops, one is justified in enquiring as to what will happen when our granaries begin to burst?—Graham & Co., New York, N. Y.

Argenta Gets Modern Corn Storage

The A. & O. Grain Co., which is an abbreviation of Argenta and Oreana, operates elevators at both points and recently has built a modern ear corn and soybean storage unit at Argenta, Ill.

The new unit, located on a side track of the Illinois Central railroad, is of frame construction supported on concrete pillars and has six bins, with storage space for 20,000 bushels of oats or soybeans, or 10,000 bus. of ear corn. Including the driveway, it is 36 feet wide, 48 feet long, 25 feet high, and capped with a 16 foot cupola.

Essentially, the structure consists of two ordinary corn cribs, each 48 feet long and 10 feet wide, separated by a 4 foot air shaft extending their full length. A drag chain at top of shaft delivers grain to any bin, and drag at bottom pulls grain away from the hoppers bottoms. Doors at either end of the building open into this passageway.

One crib is divided into three bins, the other into two, one end of the second crib being used to house the elevating machinery. Attached to the side of the second crib is a 12 foot driveway, with an overhead bin at one end.

To prevent oats or soybeans slipping out thru the two inch spacing between the boards of the cribs each bin is lined with coarse screen wire which readily permits the passage of air, but not of small grain. Adequate ventilation is provided, yet the contents of the cribs is protected from the weather, thru a unique application of iron cladding. Four foot sheets of corrugated galvanized iron are held shingle fashion in six horizontal rows around three sides of the structure, a six inch opening being provided under the bottom edge of each row of sheets to admit air freely. The sheets of iron cladding are supported by four foot lengths of 2x6s, cut diagonally to make two supporting studs slopping

from nothing at the top to 6 inches wide at the bottom.

Power for operation of the machinery is supplied by a 15 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse type Y oil engine in a fire proof brick engine house adjacent to the driveway. This drives a line shaft to which the machinery in the elevator is belted.

A pneumatic truck lift in the driveway dumps loads of ear corn, beans or oats thru trap doors into a long receiving sink. Drags pull the dumped grain to the boot of the single leg, where 7x15 inch cups on a 16 inch rubber covered cup belt elevate it quickly to the turn-head in the cupola. The car loading spout, the bin over the driveway, and adjoining bins in the cribs are reached thru spouts direct from the turn-head. The farther bins of the two cribs are reached by means of a drag at the top of the passageway between the cribs, openings in the drag trough passing the grain to the bins. While standard drags are used, the main drive shaft, the boot pulley, and the head shaft turn easily on anti-friction bearings.

The new storage unit contains no sheller. The company's sheller at Argenta is located in its main storage elevator. Ear corn unloaded from the house can be dragged back into the leg boot and spouted into cars, or thru the bin above the driveway into trucks. Operation of the leg, however, may be avoided by using an angled extension of one end of the lower drag to a truck loading spout at one end. This extends far enough out from the end of the building so that trucks may be backed beneath it, and be loaded with ear corn.

Drags, spouting, leg, turn-head, all of the machinery except the truck lift, were supplied by Union Iron Works. McElroy did the building.

The A. & O. Grain Co. at Argenta, managed by M. C. Cooper, is a unit of the Evans Elevator Co.

From Abroad

Ecuador has authorized importation of 294,000 bus of wheat free from the 5% import tax, customs duty and from payment of one-half the consular invoice fees. There has been a shortage of wheat this season, resulting from drought.

The Argentine government places the amount of flaxseed available for export at 7,559,040 bus. On Oct. 24, 1936, the remaining surplus then was estimated at 7,204,000 bus. Broomhall estimates the amount available for export as of Oct. 23, 1937, at 6,282,000 bus. The other official announcement released Oct. 28, places the linseed acreage at 7,388,870 acres, compared with 6,301,050 acres officially estimated Sept. 18, and compared with the official estimate of 7,437,710 acres last year.



Modern Ear Corn Storage at Argenta, Ill.

Grain Carriers

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ended Oct. 23, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads totaled 36,958, against 33,022 during the like week of 1936.

The Fort Smith, Subiaco & Rock Island Railroad Co. has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to abandon 26 miles of line between Dardanelle and Scranton, Ark.

The American Short Line Railroad Ass'n filed a petition with the interstate commerce commission over the week-end supporting the plea of the nation's railroads for authority to increase freight rates and charges.

Waynesfield, O.—The Waynesfield Grain Co. is one of several complainants who have filed a protest in Federal Court, Dayton, against the abandonment of the C. & L. E. traction line from Springfield to Toledo which passes thru Waynesfield.

Chicago, Ill.—W. M. Jeffers of the Union Pacific Railroad will be the speaker at the annual banquet of the National Industrial Traffic League which will meet at the Palmer House Nov. 18 and 19. About 1,000 are expected to be present.

The complaint by the San Francisco Milling Co. against the rate on brewers' grain from Baltimore, Md., to Los Angeles, Cal., charged by the Pacific Atlantic Steamship Co. has been dismissed by the Maritime Commission, for lack of prosecution.

Southwestern freight buro lines have declined to approve a proposal to establish proportional rates on grain, grain products and related articles, from Missouri and Arkansas to New Orleans when for movement through the Panama Canal to the Pacific coast. Transcontinental carriers had entered objections to this proposal.

Chicago, Ill.—At the meeting Nov. 3 of the National Ass'n of Advisory Boards delegates from the 13 constituent boards adopted a tentative constitution. Charles Donley, Pittsburgh, Pa., is temporary president, and Scott Ennis, San Francisco, Cal., executive secretary.

The Supreme Court has been asked by the Interstate Commerce Commission to review decisions of the district courts enjoining enforcement of the Commission's orders that carriers cease making terminal allowances for services performed beyond the interchange tracks.

Wage increases have affected railway net operating income adversely since the middle of the year. During the first half of the year there was a steady increase in net operating income as traffic increased; but although gross revenue increased during the more recent months the net operating revenue declined substantially.

Duluth, Minn.—The 1937 navigation season is drawing to a close with the absence of any general tie-up in shipping due to labor troubles or stormy winter weather. Shippers are more interested in securing boat tonnage and contracted supplies to go out, loaded, and on the way to eastern destination. There has been a brisk shipping spurt the past week and expected to continue to the close. The freight rate on wheat to Buffalo was sprung $\frac{1}{4}$ c to $2\frac{1}{4}$ unload and winter storage unchanged at 3c. Some large cargoes of grain are being loaded out and reflected in reduced elevator stocks. On Nov. 4, total grain held in elevators amounted to only 17,800,000 bus.—F. G. C.

More flaxseed is needed for the increased consumption of linseed oil. The Bureau of the Census reports the consumption of linseed oil in the third quarter of 1937 as 20,123,309 gallons, an increase of 13% over the corresponding quarter of 1936. On this basis the total consumption of flaxseed in the United States for the first nine months of 1937 has been 26,100,000 bus., which is over 200,000 bus. more than the total consumption for 1936.

Railroads Ask 15% Increase in Freight Rates

J. J. Pelley, pres., Ass'n of American Railroads, has announced a decision of member railroads to file with the Interstate Commerce Commission a petition asking for an increase of 15% in the level of freight rates, except on coal and coke, lumber, fruits and vegetables, and sugar, for which maximums will be asked. The announcement states:

"Ninety-six railroad companies are now in the hands of receivers or trustees, and are being operated under the supervision of the courts, because they have found it impossible to meet their obligations. These companies operate 71,386 miles of railway line, or 28.1 per cent of the total railroad mileage of the United States.

"As costs have increased since May, 1933, in the amount of \$663,303,000 per year, it is obvious that the railroads have no recourse other than to submit to the Interstate Commerce Commission their application for an increase generally in their charges for both freight and passenger service."

Lower Wheat Prices Expected by Kansas College

In its monthly price forecast the Department of Economics of the Kansas State College of Agriculture opines that,

"An unevenly lower trend in wheat prices is expected during November. The influence of the lower trend for most speculative commodities, as well as the possibility of a larger crop than was forecast in Argentina, will tend to hold domestic wheat prices to a steady to lower trend until some fundamental bullish forces appear. The trend of United States prices since early 1937 has been steady to downward. This lower trend was interrupted in July by a bull market which would have carried prices 15 to 20 cents higher in August had bearish factors not been so strong.

"Since August, the price trend has been sharply lower and there is nothing yet to indicate more than a temporary rally in the steady downward trend. Should prices in early November make new lows, which is probable, then this rally no doubt would carry late November prices above late October prices. This rally could start in early November, but if it does, one should not expect that a major upturn in wheat prices has started unless reports on the Argentine crops indicate further serious crop failure or a war demand for wheat has suddenly appeared. Upturns of more than 10 to 15 per cent above October lows seldom occur at this time of the year, especially when prices have declined as much and as long as they have since early 1937.

"After a declining price phase has gained momentum, bullish factors must be much stronger to raise prices than they need to be when prices have been steady for the previous six to eight months."

Adjustment of Cup Belts

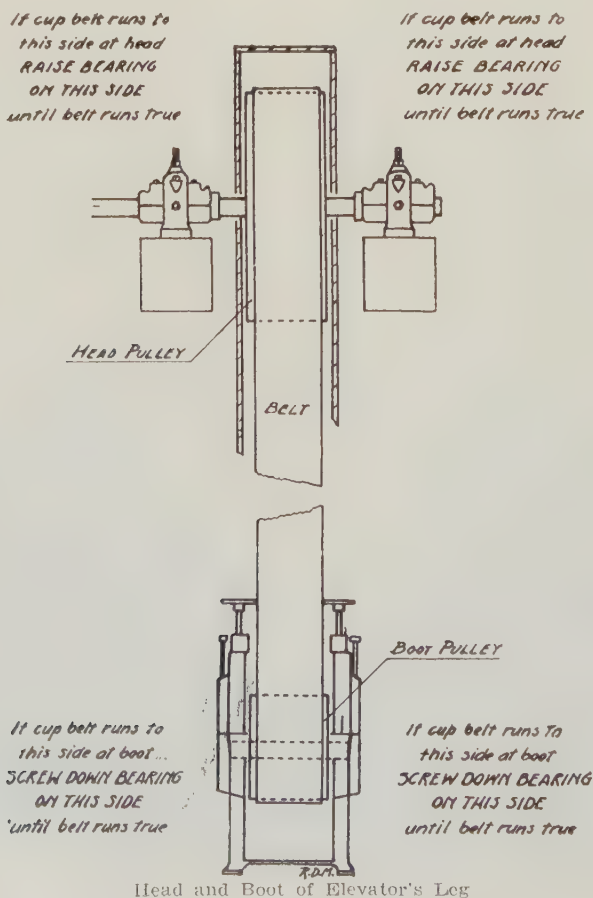
The fact that belt pulleys are crowned in the middle to keep the belt running true has given rise to an erroneous opinion that cup belts will run to the high side of the head pulley when out of alignment.

In raising or lowering either end of the head or boot shafts this should be kept in mind. Thus the bearing on the side to which the belt seems to run off should be RAISED.

Conversely with regard to the boot pulley the shaft should be screwed down on the side toward which the belt seems to run, as explained in the engraving.

Structural defects must be corrected when they are the underlying cause of belt running off pulley.

If the belt persists in rubbing on one side in spite of the elevator operator's attempt to correct it, a capable millwright should be called in, as the equipment will wear out and the friction creates a serious fire hazard.



Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Arkadelphia, Ark.—W. E. Miller has purchased a new grinding mill that will cut ensilage, grind, thresh and separate feed.

McNeil, Ark.—The grist mill owned by E. C. Mendenhall was destroyed by fire Oct. 16. Origin of the fire is not known. A considerable loss was sustained with no insurance. The mill will be rebuilt immediately.

CALIFORNIA

Napa, Cal.—E. Orsoe has bought of Cyrus Graham his interest in the Napa Feed & Fuel Co. and is now sole owner of the business.

Visalia, Cal.—Lally Bros., Inc., Grain and Feed Co., has been capitalized with 100 shares of no par value by M. J. and Thos. B. Lally and Frank Keefe.

Modesto, Cal.—B. H. Matteson has sold his interest in the firm of Matteson & Brinckerhoff to his partner, G. E. Brinckerhoff. The concern operates the Stanislaus Feed Mills.

Petaluma, Cal.—The 1,100 pilings for the foundation of the \$250,000 Poultry Producers plant, two grain elevators, feed mill and a warehouse on the former Camm waterfront property, are in and work of pouring concrete has started. Dredging of the channel above Washington street bridge, while the contract has been let, will not start until the early part of December, however.

Morgan Hill, Cal.—Gunter Bros. officially opened their new milling plant Oct. 22 when open house was held from 2 p. m. to 8 p. m. and residents of Morgan Hill and surrounding country were present by invitation and inspected the new \$12,000 warehouse and mill. The new building is 60 ft. wide and 125 ft. deep. The sides are of corrugated iron and the front is finished in stucco. The new milling equipment includes an automatic weigher and packer, a dust collector, a new elevator and a cleaner and barley beader. The mixing plant now has a capacity of three tons per hour, triple the amount of the old machinery. The old equipment was transferred from the old building to the new. Three trucks with a maximum capacity of 42 tons complete the plant equipment. Gunter Bros. started their warehouse venture a little over two years ago with 2 trucks, capacity, fully loaded, 10 tons.

CANADA

Emo, Ont.—The Rainy River Co-operative Marketing Ass'n is setting up machinery for the manufacture of alfalfa meal.

Winnipeg, Man.—A grain and grass exhibit, consigned to the London exhibition commission in London, England, was destroyed by fire Nov. 4. The flames caused a near panic among 45 immigrants when they broke out in the Dominion Trade and Commerce Dept. building which was gutted. Fire damage amounted to \$10,000. The exhibits which cannot be replaced were valued at \$3,200. Defective wiring or spontaneous combustion is believed to have caused the fire. The exhibits were gathered from all parts of western Canada and represented weeks of work.

Winnipeg, Man.—A brief, asking for an increase of 10c per hr. in the pay of elevator employees, and recognition of the Grain Elevator Employees of America in the lakehead elevators, has been presented to employers at Winnipeg, according to representatives of the union. The brief also asked for a 48-hr. week in the operating season and a 40-hr. week in closed season, 8 hrs. per day, time and half for overtime and double time Sundays and holidays. Two weeks' holidays with pay for one year's service, and seniority to govern in reduction of forces, also are asked. It is expected that the answer of the elevator companies will be given within a few days.

Port Arthur, Ont.—A "drastic layoff" of grain samplers is likely to be made next spring according to a letter received by the city council finance committee from C. W. Brinkworth, sec'y of the Port Arthur branch of the Grain Samplers Ass'n. The committee will ask a representation of the ass'n to place before it concrete suggestions as to what can be done to meet the situation.

Toronto, Ont.—The Toronto Elevators, Ltd., and its subsidiary, the Sarnia Elevator Co., Ltd., earned \$392,280 in the year ending July 31, 1937, as compared with \$385,312 in the preceding year. Net profit of \$194,635, after paying preferred dividends, was equivalent to \$2.25 per share on common stock. Increased business in the feed department influenced the undertaking of an important extension of its facilities. Construction work, which will cost \$300,000, is now well advanced and the new plant should be in operation early in 1938.

COLORADO

Windsor, Col.—The warehouse and stock of the I. Rothschild Produce Co. were destroyed by fire caused by burning weeds and grass Oct. 28.

Colorado Springs, Col.—Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Mountain Feed & Fuel company. Capital, \$10,000; directors of the company are Harley A. Miller, Glenn A. Alley and John P. Foard.

ILLINOIS

Wyoming, Ill.—Gene Newton has opened a new feed store here.

Erie, Ill.—H. H. Palmer, well known grain dealer, passed away Oct. 20.

Wellington, Ill.—A 20-ton 9x34 Soweigh Scale has been purchased by S. M. Lockhart.

Radford, Ill.—The Radford Grain Co. has installed a new Soweigh Motor Truck Scale.

Rollo (Earlville p. o.), Ill.—Douglass & Douglass recently installed a new Soweigh Scale.

Kinderhook, Ill.—Jones & Son Milling Co. is weighing on a new Soweigh Scale recently installed.

Monticello, Ill.—The Super Feed Co. has opened a new store here with R. E. Schmidt as manager.

Tuscola, Ill.—The Douglas Co. Grain Co. has installed a new Western Corn Sheller in its B. & O. elevator.

Hamilton, Ill.—Neal Daugherty has leased the grain elevator from Taber Lumber Co. and is now operating same.—Taber Lumber Co.

Kankakee, Ill.—The E. E. Rollins Grain Co. recently purchased from R. R. Howell & Co. a large motor driven cleaner for use on soybeans.

Loda, Ill.—William J. West, aged 71 years, retired grain dealer, passed away Oct. 29 after having undergone two major operations recently.

Moweaqua, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has rebuilt its driveway, thru the elevator, to accommodate the new methods of truck grain delivery.

Monroe Center, Ill.—C. A. Crosby Co. is equipping its plant with a Howell Type HS direct connected geared head drive having a 5-horse motor.

Altona, Ill.—Elmer Hammond has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. on account of ill health. R. E. Lyon of Williamsfield has taken his place.

Beardstown, Ill.—The warehouse of the Schultz Baujan Milling Co. was badly damaged by fire Oct. 29. Several thousand dollars' worth of feed stored there was destroyed.

Walshville, Ill.—L. J. Osborne has been in charge of the Walshville elevator during the absence of Manager E. A. Barcroft, who is ill in St. Francis hospital in Litchfield.

Pleasant Plains, Ill.—Fire destroyed the interior of Pleasant Plains Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator Nov. 2. S. W. Hagen is manager. The elevator was a huge concrete structure.

Broughton, Ill.—Meyer & Meyer of Omaha, Ill., have purchased the elevator here formerly owned by J. W. Epperson. The present firm name is H. J. Meyer Elevator.—Meyer & Meyer.

Round Grove, Ill.—Austin Bros., managed by C. L. Austin, have built a 2,000 bu. corn crib adjacent to their elevator, equipped with hiker and drags for mechanical handling of ear corn.

Carrollton, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is building a warehouse, 24x86 ft., for the purpose of storing sacked feed and seed. The structure will be covered with steel, with concrete floor.

Cerro Gordo, Ill.—John E. Eiler, assistant manager of the Cerro Gordo Grain Co., is able to be about on crutches. He sustained a compound fracture in an accident at the plant two months ago.

Assumption, Ill.—We are building a new 15,000-bu. addition to our present elevator. It is so constructed we can handle all kinds of grain. Elevator leg has 7x17-in. buckets.—Assumption Co-op. Grain Co.

Odell, Ill.—We have enlarged and improved our office, covered the walls with nu-wood and installed indirect lighting, which adds greatly to its appearance.—The Odell Grain & Coal Co., Nicholas J. Wolf, m'gr.

Alworth (Winnebago p. o.), Ill.—To further modernize our service we are adding a new mixer, another new grain truck, and also, another cylinder sheller of large capacity is being mounted on truck.—L. N. Bowman.

Williamsfield, Ill.—Vaden Couch of Mt. Sterling has been employed as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n here to take the place of R. E. Lyon, who resigned to accept a similar position with the Farmers Elevator Co. at Altona.

Omaha, Ill.—We have built an ear corn crib holding about 4,500 bus. adjoining our elevator on the south, with separate dump and machinery for handling ear corn. This nearly doubles our previous handling facilities. We also have installed an electric truck lift.—Meyer & Meyer.

Warsaw, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co., undertaking to construct a conveyor from its plant over the dock constructed on the river to be loaded on barges, has had its efforts obstructed by the railroad company. It is thought the matter will have to be finally settled by the Illinois Commerce Commission.

Dana, Ill.—The Dana Grain Co., operating all elevators here, has revamped the old "Sauer's No. 3" oat warehouse into a combination crib and oat warehouse, added a "Farmers' Friend" hiker leg, 40 ft. long with 12-in. drag-chain and wagon hoist attached, operated by a G. E. 3-h.p. motor. This gives the company two good elevators and two combination warehouses for storage.—G. H. R.

Grand Ridge, Ill.—The Arthur Walter Grain Co. has been incorporated, 500 shares of capital stock at \$100 per share. Incorporators are Arthur Walter, C. E. Gates of Ottawa and Everett G. Walter. The charter gives the company the right to buy, sell and deal in grains, seeds, foods, fertilizer and machinery. Gates recently resigned his position as farm adviser to go into business with Walter, raising and marketing hybrid corn.

Peoria, Ill.—Following the petition filed by East Peoria Elevator Co. questioning the eligibility of the Jefferson Trust and Savings bank to join in the petition of creditors seeking a reorganization of the company, Federal Judge J. Leroy Adair took the matter under advisement Oct. 22. The other creditors, Robert Clark, Chas. W. LaPorte and William O. Fritz, asked that Peoria Investment Corp., holder of a \$50,000 mortgage, be substituted in the bank's stead. They contend that the elevator company has been in default on the mortgage since 1933.

Big Rock, Ill.—Improvements recently completed at the elevator of the Big Rock Farmers Co-operative Co., managed by A. W. Lash, include installation of two new G. E. motors, a 7½-h.p. and a 3-h.p., and a Kewanee Overhead Electric Truck Lift in the elevator, rebuilding the elevator driveway to give a 12½-ft. wide, 12-ft. high clearance for trucks, and putting a new roof on the lumber shed. The company has added commercial feeds to its list of sidelines.

CHICAGO NOTES

Shields & Co. have opened a cash grain department.

Harold N. Scott has been elected to membership in the Board of Trade. He formerly had been a member of the exchange.

The annual meeting of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n will convene at the LaSalle hotel Nov. 29 and 30. The announcement was made by Pres. Homer B. Grommon and Sec'y A. F. Nelson.

John R. Murray, son of James C. Murray, a former president of the Board of Trade, has been admitted to membership in the exchange. The junior Mr. Murray is associated with the Quaker Oats Co. His father heads the company's grain department.

Board of Trade memberships recently sold include George R. Thornton; Henry L. LeGrand; Estate of George W. Cole; James Esden; Lawrence A. Cuneo; Estate of Alpheus C. Beane; Eugene Blauner; Estate of Joseph W. Badenoch; Adam G. Thomson; Michael J. Meehan; Edward D. Shumway.

George S. Forbes, 57 years old, head of the grain commission firm of George S. Forbes & Co. and a member of the Board of Trade since 1905, died of a heart attack shortly after collapsing on the trading floor Nov. 3. His son, John, has been associated with his father in the grain business. Another son, George S. Forbes, Jr., is connected with W. E. Ullman Co., grain merchants.

Douglas B. Bagnall, a partner of Clement, Curtis & Co., retired from the brokerage firm recently to take charge of the division of violations and complaints of the Commodity Exchange administration. He will have offices in Washington, D. C. He was formerly with the Grain Futures administration, predecessor of the Commodity Exchange administration, gathering much of the information used to prosecute Thos. M. Howell and Arthur W. Cutten for alleged violations of the grain futures act. At one time he was also retained by the business conduct com'te of the Board of Trade as an investigator.

INDIANA

Newport, Ind.—The Newport Grain Co. has installed a new electric truck lift.

Veedersburg, Ind.—Fred McBroom has accepted a position as manager of the elevator here.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Mt. Vernon Milling Co. has near completion a new cob burner at its local plant.

Westfield, Ind.—The Goodrich Bros. Co.'s elevator has been given a new coat of olive green paint.

Mentone, Ind.—Mayer Grain Co. has installed the combined Sidney Sheller and Cleaner recently purchased.

Durbin (Noblesville p. o.), Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co. has repainted its elevator here with olive green paint.

Windfall, Ind.—The Mitchell Partnership, Inc., are installing a Blue Streak grinder in their soybean plant.

Boone Grove, Ind.—The Boone Grove Grain Co. has recently painted all of its buildings with olive green paint.

Pleasant Lake, Ind.—The stockholders of the Steuben Grain Co. met recently and voted to dissolve the corporation.

Acton, Ind.—E. T. Burnside, manager of the Boggstown Grain & Supply Co., Boggstown, is building a small elevator here.

Berne, Ind.—Smith Shoemaker, 76 years old, former mill operator, died recently at his home in Hartford township.—W. B. C.

Simpson (Huntington p. o.), Ind.—The Simpson Grain Co. has completed its newly rebuilt elevator and is now taking in grain.

Monterey, Ind.—A truck broke thru the scales in the Farmers Co-op. Co. plant on Oct. 14, causing considerable property damage.

Burket, Ind.—Burket Elvtr. Co. has installed a new hammer mill and drag and shifted all feed mill equipment in a new location.—L.

North Manchester, Ind.—The Wabash Co. Farm Bureau elevator is building a new, modern office and a new 20 ton scale is being installed.—L.

Powers (Redkey p. o.), Ind.—The elevator of the Goodrich Bros. Co. was destroyed by fire caused by backfire of a gasoline engine on Nov. 1. A large amount of grain was destroyed.

Packerton (Claypool p. o.), Ind.—Farmers Elvtr. Co. has built a large addition to its office and has installed a new truck scale and a new Blue Streak Mill in its elevator.—L.

Frankfort, Ind.—The elevator owned and operated by N. W. Mattix & Son has just recently installed new equipment for handling grain in large loads and for dumping, weighing and grinding.

Winchester, Ind.—The new 600 bus. per hour Hess Drier recently installed by Goodrich Bros. Co. in their local plant will be in operation within a day or two. The company is using fuel oil for heat.

Ridgeville, Ind.—Ridgeville Grain Co. has recently built a new office, store room and a 2,000 bu. ear corn crib. The company has generally overhauled its elevator, putting in a new Sidney Corn Sheller.

Winchester, Ind.—John B. Goodrich, aged 71, who with his brother, Percy, operated a line of grain elevators in several Indiana counties, died Nov. 6. Mr. Goodrich was a brother of Former Gov. James P. Goodrich.

Columbia City, Ind.—The Columbia Grain Co. has put in a new floor in its east wareroom and installed a new Kelly Duplex mixer which Royal D. Clapp states "had to be done to take care of the increased business."

Snow Hill (Winchester p. o.), Ind.—We have recently installed in our Snow Hill elevator a new combined warehouse separator and cleaner, also a new Sidney Corn Sheller.—P. E. Goodrich, pres., Goodrich Bros. Co.

Bentonville, Ind.—The Bentonville Grain Co. has reopened its elevator for business. It is equipped for custom grinding, mixing and shelling. L. F. Cherry is the owner. A full line of feed, fertilizer, seed and coal is carried.

Marco, Ind.—The Marco Grain Co. has been recently incorporated with capital stock, 50 shares, no par value; object, to deal in grain, feed, farm and food products. Incorporators are Nelson W. Stafford, John H. Morgan and Mildred Morgan.

North Hayden (Lowell p. o.), Ind.—The stockholders of the North Hayden elevator celebrated the 25th anniversary of the organization with a banquet and social session following the annual business meeting held Nov. 1 in the Lake Prairie school.

Pierceville, Ind.—Earl Knowlton, for the past nine years manager of the Pierceville Mill & Elvtr. Co., tendered his resignation, effective Oct. 15, at the October meeting of the directors of the company. Horace Lee White succeeded him, taking up his duties as manager of the elevator Oct. 16.

Latto, Ind.—The elevator here formerly operated by the Farm Buro, now owned by the Columbia Grain Co. of Columbia City, was opened for business Nov. 1 with Russell Hatfield from Bourbon Elvtr. Co. as the new manager. A general overhauling is being done and a new mixer and sheller has been purchased.—Columbia Grain Co.

Royal Centre, Ind.—The W. G. Sweet elevator was sold at auction recently and J. W. Briscoe of Greenville paid \$2,200 for the plant. The elevator will open for business as soon as some repairs are made.

Berne, Ind.—A. N. Sprunger, manager of the Community Exchange Co., successor to the Berne Milling Co., is building a 24x24-ft. addition to its plant to be used as a new office when completed. It is of frame construction. A new and wider drive is also planned to facilitate loading and unloading.

Onward, Ind.—Goodrich Bros. are making extensive repairs and improvements on their local elevator. When remodeling is completed the large scales will be moved to the west entrance, leaving a larger driveway space to care for the increased business that has necessitated the change. Web. Neiblinger is manager.

IOWA

Mount Auburn, Ia.—Wilder Grain Co. has installed an ear corn hiker to serve its cribs here.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Beaver Valley Milling Co. has installed a new feed mixer for poultry and stock feeds.

Malvern, Ia.—The Waller Transfer purchased a new corn sheller, with a capacity of 800 to 1,400 bus. per hour.

Hornick, Ia.—Wayne E. Cose, 39, died of a heart attack Oct. 24. Mr. Cose had been manager of the Farmers Elevator for 16 years.

Hartwick, Ia.—A Kewanee Portable Elevator has been purchased for the local elevator of Wilder Grain Co., to serve the ear corn cribs.

Earlham, Ia.—At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. plans were made to build a new corn crib near the elevator.

Anita, Ia.—The Roberts Produce Co. of Audubon is opening a new produce and feed store in Anita. Oliver Roberts is to be manager of the new concern.

Marble Rock, Ia.—Burglars entered the Farmers Elvtr. Co. office recently and got \$3.00 for their trouble. Several other places were also entered here.—A. G. T.

Rudd, Ia.—The Federal North Iowa Grain Co. has completed its new office. It is 4 ft. longer and 2 ft. wider than the former office and is of fireproof construction.

Industry (Fort Dodge p. o.), Ia.—The Industry Elvtr. Co. is equipping its plant with a Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drive housing a G. E. Motor.

Rolfe, Ia.—Duncan Grant has assumed his new duties as assistant manager of the elevator, taking the place of Ralph Dailey, who took over his new job at Rembrandt Oct. 25.

Moorland, Ia.—J. F. Coady, who operates the elevator here, found himself a double grandfather recently when two of his daughters gave birth to sons on the same day.—A. G. T.

Muscatine, Ia.—G. A. Kent, manager of the Mississippi Valley Grain Co., formerly of Des Moines, has purchased a home here and with his wife expects to locate here permanently.

Paulina, Ia.—Roy Bennett, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Colton, S. D., has taken up residence here. He recently purchased a half interest in the grain firm of Long Bros.

Ware, Ia.—Kenneth Johnson fell 15 ft. while changing the elevator spouts, Oct. 26, twisting the ligaments of his left arm which necessitated him carrying it in a sling for some time.

Cambridge, Ia.—A fire of unknown origin completely destroyed the elevator at Lee's Track a few miles south of Cambridge. This elevator is on the Rock Island railroad track-age.

Lohrville, Ia.—J. G. Shank, new owner of the Lohrville Feed Mill, gave an opening entertainment at the Community building Oct. 30 to introduce himself to the people of the community.

Laurens, Ia.—The Farmers Trading Co. is building a new structure that increases the capacity of the elevator from 60,000 to 80,000 bu.; building a new driveway and installing a new cleaner.

Lonerock, Ia.—George Rath injured his arm above the elbow Oct. 22 with the tumbling rod in a grain elevator while working at the Roy Jensen place. He was taken to Fort Dodge hospital.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL. SPRINGFIELD, O. ST. JOSEPH, MO. SCHNEIDER, IND. NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Rembrandt, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is improving its grain receiving facilities with the installation of a new 12-in. 5-ply Atlas rubber covered elevator belt and Calumet High Speed Buckets.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Tongate have moved here from Rembrandt. Mr. Tongate is a traveling representative of the Federal North Iowa Grain Co., whose headquarters are in Cedar Rapids.

Collins, Ia.—Wilder Grain Co. has installed a Sidney Combination Corn Sheller and Cleaner, a Kewanee Overhead Truck Lift, a Kewanee Ear Corn Bucket Elevator, and has built overhead bins in its local elevator.

Mechanicsville, Ia.—An 8x28 ft. corn crib 14 ft. high, and a slat crib have been built by Nie Grain Co. The company's office has been extended with building of an 8x16 ft. addition, which allows some space for displaying feeds.

Downey, Ia.—The local elevator of the Wilder Grain Co. has been improved with installation of a Kewanee Overhead Truck Lift, a Western Corn Sheller, additional hopper bottomed crib space, and Kewanee Hiker and Drags to serve the crib.

Sioux City, Ia.—Mrs. J. A. Tiedeman, 58, wife of J. A. (Al) Tiedeman, who several years back operated the Tiedeman Elvtr. Co. with headquarters at Fonda, Ia., passed away recently. Her husband and four children survive.—A. T.

Sioux City, Ia.—John M. Anderson, aged 51, died Nov. 1 as a result of a stroke. He was pres. of the Consumers Feed Co., with which he has been identified for the past 8 years. Previous to that he operated a grain elevator at Irvington, Neb.

Dike, Ia.—The new elevator to be built by the Farmers Co-op. Co. as announced in the Journals' last issue, will cost \$18,000. It is to be equipped with modern machinery and to be completed and ready for operation Dec. 1, Peter Greenfield, manager, has stated.

Jefferson, Ia.—G. F. Neel, manager of the Neel Grain Co., recently located here, is doing a nice merchandising and grain brokerage business. Mr. Neel is an experienced grain man, having been manager of the Gilmore Grain and Elvtr. Co. at Gilmore City, Ia., for 23 years.

Holland, Ia.—On Sept. 30 O. L. Johnson, Nevada, Mo., trucker, was arrested by the sheriff of Grundy county on a warrant which charged him with issuing bad checks to the Jerry Peters Grain Co. One check was for \$214, the other for \$35. He was released on \$500 bond.

Quimby, Ia.—The new Simonsen soy bean mill is now in complete operation. It opened on a 24-hour basis Oct. 28 and beans are being processed at the rate of 550 bu. per day. The plant is owned by W. E. Simonsen, Quimby; O. K. Simonsen, Cherokee; R. E. Simonsen, Marcus.

Storm Lake, Ia.—H. E. Straight, who has been manager of the Farmers Elevator for the past five years, has taken over the assets of the concern. Mr. Straight will continue to conduct it under the name of the Farmers Elevator. The plant is located near the Milwaukee station.

Toledo, Ia.—T. O. Mikkelsen will succeed R. L. Pemberton, who recently resigned, as manager of the Tama County Sales Co. elevator. Mr. Mikkelsen has been Mr. Pemberton's assistant for the past 5 years, and has been acting as temporary manager since Mr. Pemberton's resignation Oct. 15.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Consumers Feed Co. is suing the city for \$23,474, charging that in the opening of Grand ave. the company has to give up part of its warehouse building and move its gasoline pumps and loading docks. The petition stated a condemnation jury, reporting Oct. 7, 1937, awarded it \$3,500.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—J. A. Williams, receiver of the Georgie Porgie Co., filed suit Oct. 29 in the district court demanding an accounting of business transactions from R. D. Savage, pres. The suit alleges that the receiver is not able to find a proper accounting of funds and many items are not in such detail as to show the purpose or use of the money.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Eighteen of thirty-eight claims filed against the Georgie Porgie Co. with Receiver J. Arthur Williams were paid Oct. 26 by District Judge John P. Tinley. The claims totaled \$11,510.07. Twenty other claims, totaling \$7,793, Receiver Williams has the right to challenge, by the judge's orders, and date for hearing for final determination was set for Nov. 9.

Parnell, Ia.—A new dump sink has been built in the driveway of the local elevator of Wilder Grain Co., and a Kewanee Overhead Truck Lift has been installed. The elevator has been completely overhauled.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Hugo Lensch, formerly sec'y of the Cedar Rapids Grain Co., has opened a brokerage and grain merchandising office under the name of Lensch Grain Co. In the dissolution of the Cedar Rapids Grain Co., when its terminal elevator was purchased by Honey-mead Products Co., last August, Mr. Lensch retained ownership of his 12,000-bu. elevator at Chancellor, S. D., where Frank Pool continues as manager.

Red Oak, Ia.—Replogle Mills, pioneer industry of Red Oak, celebrated its golden anniversary Oct. 24 at the Red Oak armory. When the mill was started in 1887 by J. M. Replogle it was one of the few in this part of Iowa. It is now managed by the third generation, Leland and Fred Replogle. Following a fire in 1892 the mill was rebuilt on a larger scale, and was again enlarged in 1896 and 1911. It now has a 300-bbl. capacity and so far this year has handled 260,000 bus. of wheat.

Adel, Ia.—Vern Danilson, who purchased an interest in the Evans Grain Co. three years ago, purchased the holdings of Harold S. Evans, which includes the building and half of the machinery and equipment, Oct. 23. The sale was made by Mr. Evans because of his other business interests requiring all of his time. Mr. Danilson was manager of the Farmers Grain Co. at Luther prior to coming to Adel. Under his management the local elevator has greatly increased its business, more than 200,000 bus. of grain being handled yearly.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—A tentative plan to form a local chapter of the Grain Elvtr. Superintendents of America was adopted Oct. 20 at the special meeting held at Hotel Chieftain, Omaha, by 20 superintendents of elevators and mills in Council Bluffs and Omaha. Officers for the tentative chapter will be: Charles R. Walker, supt. of the Farmers Terminal Elvtr. Co. of Council Bluffs, pres.; Conrad F. Johnson of the Butler-Welch Grain Co., Omaha, vice-pres.; and Charles Winsor of the Omaha Flour Co., sec'y. The next meeting will be held on Nov. 9 in Omaha.

Truesdale, Ia.—Charles Buettner, former manager of the Truesdale Farmers Elvtr. Co., was brought back from Logan to Storm Lake Oct. 20 by Deputy R. A. Holm on a county attorney's information filed by Z. Z. White, on a charge of embezzlement. Friends claim that he is a victim of circumstances. D. R. Mertz, Logan trucker, facing arrest for drawing a bad check following an alleged shortage of funds at the Truesdale elevator, gave Buettner checks to cover corn purchases, the same proving worthless and were never cashed. Each time the trucker promised to make the checks good, claiming he needed more time to collect money owed him by farmers to whom he sold corn, it is alleged. In some instances he would cover a new purchase of corn and an old worthless check by giving Buettner a larger check, the duplication in checks thus making it difficult to know the exact amount of the alleged shortage, but it is estimated to be several thousand dollars. Mertz is also wanted in Humboldt County on a bad check charge, the deputy declared. Buettner was in Logan where he planned to start work for a Logan elevator soon.

KANSAS

Chanute, Kan.—The Wickard grain elevator on South Santa Fe is being repainted.

Liberal, Kan.—Windstorm caused damage at the plant of the J. H. Salley Co. recently.

Lincoln, Kan.—The Robinson Elvtr. Co. sustained small losses in a recent windstorm.

McCracken, Kan.—C. G. and H. D. Ryan recently sustained windstorm loss at their plant.

Satanta, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. and Merchandise Co. reported damages received in a recent windstorm.

Wichita, Kan.—The Wichita Flour Mills Co. sustained damage to the plant's electrical equipment on Oct. 22.

McPherson, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has installed a seed cleaner purchased from R. R. Howell & Co.

Kanapolis, Kan.—The Ellsworth Co. Farmers Co-op. Union recently sustained slight damage to plant electrical equipment.

Langdon, Kan.—Claude Banks has opened a feed store here.

White Cloud, Kan.—The Quaker Oats mill and elevator, idle, has been sold to S. G. Trent, who will raze the buildings and sell the lumber, elevator machinery and equipment.

Oakland (Topeka p. o.), Kan.—The plant of the Vitamin Cereal Co. was open for inspection by visitors to the Kansas Food Dealers Ass'n convention last month. The firm was established here two years ago. E. H. Hoover is pres. and R. D. Sibley is vice-pres.

Atchison, Kan.—The Blair Milling Co. has moved into its new office building, recently completed. Modernistic in design, the one-story structure is air conditioned, gas heated, has indirect lighting, sound proof ceilings, and is built of cinderblocks with a cream colored stucco exterior.

Caldwell, Kan.—Andrew J. Moore, widely known among grain men and a former member of the Wichita Board of Trade, died Oct. 13 at a Wichita hospital. He had been in ill health for four years, his son Harold having managed his business during that time for him. Mr. Moore was a member of Moore Bros. Grain Co. and had been in the grain business for 30 years. During that time he had elevators at Caldwell, Doster, Bluff City, South Haven and Burdette.

Dodge City, Kan.—Many truckers in eastern Kansas are selling coal in competition with regular dealers and not charging sales tax. Also word comes to us that the feed and seed peddler is out again offering his wares to the consumer. Anyone offering to sell tangible goods at retail in the state of Kansas must be licensed by the Kansas State Tax Commission, whether he is a regularly established dealer or an itinerant and only a small number of itinerants in Kansas have been granted a license.—Sec'y J. F. Moyer, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

KENTUCKY

Malt, Ky.—Charles Ferrill has traded the Mace Howell Mill to J. B. Lawler for his general store at West Point, Ky.

Clinton, Ky.—The Star Milling Co. has recently installed a new improved type electric hammermill corn crusher. The machine is equipped with a 50-h.p. motor and automatic feeder. The new machinery has been put under shed.

MICHIGAN

Argentine (Linden p. o.), Mich.—The small building used by Frank Sutherland as a barber shop has been purchased by the Wolcott Milling Co. to be used as an office building.

Shelby, Mich.—Albert H. Near, 69, owner and manager of the Shelby flour mills, died Oct. 23 after an illness of several months. In 1918 Mr. Near purchased the Shelby flour mills and had been active as manager of the plant ever since.

Freeport, Mich.—C. H. Runciman has purchased the Freeport Elevator, the deal having been consummated Oct. 19. Possession was not secured, however, until the latter part of the month, eight days being necessary to elapse after sale before it was confirmed thru the probate court. Mr. Runciman has been renting the elevator for more than a year. The deal just completed had been pending for some time, various difficulties having hindered the final closing.

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A complete line of Rotary Driers and Feeders for mill and feed plants.

The Ellis Drier Co.

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Richville, Mich.—Two youths who attempted to sell 300 lbs. of beans to the Richville elevator recently, were apprehended thru the vigilance of the elevator company and the work of the Saginaw County sheriff's department.

MINNESOTA

Canton, Minn.—A new scale is being installed in the Herbert Wickett elevator.

Franklin, Minn.—Since recently selling the Advance Milling Co. at Ohioa, Neb., C. B. Gray is associated with the Mill of Franklin.

Duluth, Minn.—H. J. Atwood, pres. of Atwood-Larson Co., is quite ill at a local hospital. Reports show that he is improving.—F. G. C.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is using new Howell Sectional Steel Dump Grates recently purchased and installed.

Askov, Minn.—Edward F. Olson has purchased the A. Henriksen feed and coal business and building in Askov, taking possession Nov. 1.

Fulda, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Howell Type HS direct connected geared head drive and a new air compressor.

Isle, Minn.—A large feed mill and mixer has been purchased and will be installed in the Isle Creamery warehouse which is being remodeled for the new machinery.

Hastings, Minn.—The directors of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. are considering the purchase of a new corn crushing machine to replace the old equipment now in use at the elevator.

Kasson, Minn.—The Kasson Grain Co. is erecting a new double corn crib just south of the municipal building. It is 26x36 ft. in size, with a cemented driveway in the center.

Marietta, Minn.—The Pacific Grain Co. has replaced its elevator that burned May 27 with a new 3,500-bu. up-to-date house. The company's elevator at Sumpter was destroyed by fire in October.

Paynesville, Minn.—Subscriptions for stock to form a Farmers Elvtr. Co. are being taken by a com'te made up of W. A. Huntington, W. E. Schultz, F. J. Kennedy, Albert F. Kruger, T. T. Lund and J. F. Finger.

Brownsdale, Minn.—The Seemann Grain Co. is making extensive improvements at its elevator and feed mill. A new 24-in. attrition mill is being installed and will be equipped with a pneumatic feed collector.

Revere, Minn.—Fire starting on the driveway roof of the property of Julius Frank and S. J. Marburger on Oct. 29 from unknown cause spread to the elevator siding, damaging roof, siding and stock stored in the elevator.

Westbrook, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Westbrook has rebuilt its grain pits and basement, covered its elevator with galvanized steel and painted its coal sheds, seed house and flour house with aluminum paint.—Bert Milligan, Mgr.

Luverne, Minn.—Fire damaged the Farmers Elevator here. The loss is estimated to be between \$1,500 and \$2,000. C. J. Bluhm is manager of the elevator. The fire originated in the cupola of the building, either from a motor or spontaneous combustion.

Fairmont, Minn.—Erhard Becker, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Becker of Northrop, is now in charge of Mullin & Dillon's grain office in Fairmont. Erhard Becker was formerly in charge of the Mason City office, which has been consolidated with the Fairmont office. He covers both territories from here.

Mahnomen, Minn.—Farmers in this vicinity are considering the feasibility and advisability of organizing a company for the purpose of co-operative shipping of their grain. A com'te composed of E. M. Blasky, chairman, Selmer Kjos, Chas. Sommers, Walter Refshaw, Joe Urness, Ed Schwarzrock and L. C. Strandeno are making the canvass of sentiment among the farmers. S. I. Miller, who owns an elevator here, has offered it for sale.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The International Elvtr. Co. has placed an order with R. R. Howell & Co. for a specially built portable corn sheller for custom use. The unit will consist of a Howell Combined Sheller and Cleaner driven by a motor thru V-belt, all mounted on a 3-ton International motor truck. A shelled corn elevator and swinging cob stacker are provided and a direct connected drag feeder will deliver the ears to the hopper of the sheller. The equipment will be used for custom shelling at several of the International stations in the Northwest.

Benson, Minn.—Members of the Western Grainmen's Ass'n in regular meeting held Oct. 19 heard a report from the com'te handling the matter of making formal complaint to the Railroad and Warehouse commission relative to switching charges at Minneapolis, an intrastate proportional rate between Minneapolis and Duluth, and against the fee for the inspection and disposition of cars. Not a great deal had been accomplished up to the time of the meeting, but the support of the Minneapolis Traffic ass'n has been enlisted. Hosts of the evening were elevators at Benson, Murdock, DeGraff and Kerkhoven.

Ellendale, Minn.—An extensive building and repairing program was started recently by the local Farmers Milling & Elvtr. Co. and the main office and business place will be moved across the street from the present location into the building formerly owned by the Speltz Company, which was purchased several years ago by the Farmers Elevator. The contract for the work has been let to the T. E. Ibberson Co. and work is expected to be completed by Dec. 1. In the meantime the elevator will continue to do business in its south building. Included in the improvements is the re-siding of the north elevator building with sheet steel, the building of a large warehouse to the north of the elevator extending to the company's coal sheds, a new driveway just to the east containing a new 20-ton scale and east of the driveway will be built a new office room, sample room and feed grinding room.

MISSOURI

Sedalia, Mo.—Wind caused damage at the Sedalia Milling Co. plant Oct. 14.

Wakenda, Mo.—A Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drive is being installed by the Blake Grain Co.

Grant City, Mo.—Fred Maudlin has sold his interest in the Wyman & Maudlin feed mill to his partner, J. E. Wyman.

Hardin, Mo.—W. G. Williams, who for 16 years was connected with the W. B. Johnston Grain Co. of Enid, Okla., has taken up his residence here, with his family, and will operate the Missouri Valley Elvtr. Co. of Norborne, Mo.

Springfield, Mo.—The Missouri Farmers Ass'n has awarded contracts for a concrete addition to its warehouse and other improvements to its corn mill and mixed feed plant here. The cost of the improvements will be \$30,000. Horner & Wyatt are engineers in charge of the work.

Kansas City, Mo.—E. A. Pierce & Co., members of all exchanges, and operating one of the most extensive private wire systems in the United States, have taken a branch wire to Kansas City, giving many points in Kansas, Nebraska and Texas a direct wire service, to their new office.

Festus, Mo.—Alfred Matthes is managing the Koester Milling Co. He has had many years of experience in the feed and flour business both here and at DeSoto. The local building and equipment was leased by George Maness and Homer Schmidt of Ste. Genevieve recently, who purchased the stock and the mill and assumed management of same.

Kansas City, Mo.—F. E. Hogan, who for the past three years has leased and operated the Kansas City Mills, bought the milling plant last month. The property, comprising the mill and storage tanks for 52,000 bus. of grain, all of concrete construction, and a large warehouse, was purchased from the Commerce Trust Co. The warehouse is new, having been built to replace one destroyed by fire last year. A large branch warehouse is also maintained.

MONTANA

Ronan, Mont.—Lightning followed the power line into the plant of J. W. Martin recently and burned out one coil in a motor.

NEBRASKA

Blue Hill, Neb.—A. O. Buschow is operating his grinding mill again for a limited time.

Omaha, Neb.—South Omaha Feed & Flour Co. has been incorporated for \$5,000; incorporators are Thos. J. Wright, O. E. Calhoun, Nora Collison.

Overton, Neb.—The Lexington Elvtr., managed by Chris Hanson for the past five years, has been closed, and Mr. and Mrs. Hanson have moved to Concordia, Kan.

Crofton, Neb.—The Holmquist elevator here has closed and most of the stock and various supplies on hand have been moved to Bloomfield. P. T. Malone was manager of the plant.

Omaha, Neb.—The Omaha Grain Exch. will open next Jan. 1 the "finest-equipped milling and baking laboratory in the U. S.," chief grain inspector Harry Clark told the Nebraska Grain Dealers convention last month.

Wallace, Neb.—Channing J. Lewis, who has been manager of the Farmers Equity Ass'n for several years, is now manager of the O. M. Kellogg Grain Co. elevator here, taking the place of F. J. O'Donnell, who resigned.

Odell, Neb.—The O. A. Cooper Co. has employed Glen Terp to manage the local elevator. He takes the place of William Pressnall who recently resigned and moved to Beatrice. Mr. Terp has had much experience in the grain business. He formerly lived in Fairbury.

Wisner, Neb.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Johnson have closed the cafe and hotel they have operated for several years, and Mrs. Johnson, who is an accountant, will assist her brother, John Koerber, who has assumed the management of the feed business of his father, the late Fred Koerber.

Gering, Neb.—The new John R. Jirdon, Twin Cities Division, mill, representing an investment of \$60,000, is now in full operation and orders for custom grinding are being taken. The plant is capable of producing 5 tons of mixed feed an hour, three carloads daily. The new office building is expected to be completed Dec. 1. Frank Warden is manager.

Wauneta, Neb.—The Wauneta Co-op. Exch. will build a modern elevator in the near future. Work of taking down the old one has already begun. The new structure will have 30,000 bus. capacity and an elevating capacity of 3,000 bus. per hour. The building will be located just east of the site of the present elevator. The old structure has been in use for 45 years. Alvin Knepper is the manager.

Omaha, Neb.—At a caucus Oct. 29 these members of the Omaha Grain Exch. were nominated for directors to be voted on Nov. 10: J. H. Wright, Jr., J. H. Weaver, R. E. Miller, R. M. Scouler, H. K. Schafer and W. T. Burns. Four vacancies on the board of directors are to be filled at the election. Soon after the election of the new directors the board will elect a successor to J. H. Wright, Jr., as pres. and other officers for the next year.

Elmcreek, Neb.—Wet weather necessitated the shutting down for a few days of the Western Alfalfa Meal Co., but the mill reopened Oct. 19 and remained in operation until early in November. Four crops of hay were cut and hundreds of tons dehydrated during this, the first season of business. As reported in a recent issue of the Journals, Andy Darrah, vice-pres. of the company and manager of the plant, is planning an expansion program for the next year, made necessary by the great volume of business received.

Lexington, Neb.—Orval Overton was seriously injured Oct. 30 at the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant. A new building has been erected on the company's ground for a new diesel engine and Mr. Overton was near the top of this building when he fell. He fell into the engine room, but his fall was broken by a belt on which he became entangled, preventing more serious injury. As it was, he suffered a broken hip, severe body bruises, and two bad cuts on the head. It will require several days to ascertain how serious his condition is. He has been employed in the mill for 20 years.

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HARRY B. OLSON ASHLAND BLOCK
CHICAGO, ILL.

Herman, Neb.—James N. Harrison, wealthy live stock and grain buyer, passed away recently and by the terms of his will filed Oct. 27, left the bulk of a \$60,000 estate to impoverished school districts of Nebraska. The will was signed with an "X."

Omaha, Neb.—The managers group of the F.E.A. of Neb., in session Oct. 21 in 18th convention, was presided over by Fred Hanson of Aurora, pres. Speakers included Harry R. Clark, chief inspector for the Omaha Grain Exchange; J. A. Little of Lincoln, state railway commissioner, who discussed truck regulation, and former Gov. Weaver of Falls City. Cleon Dech of Waverly was elected pres.; E. P. Hubbard of Juniata was named vice-pres. and M. C. Phillips, Leigh, and Walter Peterson, Chappell, were elected directors of the Nebraska Farmers Managers Ass'n.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Eugene MacDonald, of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, was honored Nov. 1 when his 75th birthday anniversary was made the occasion of a jollification by the "boys" on the exchange.

NEW MEXICO

Taos, New Mexico.—The Raton Flour Mills Co. will open for business here under the trade name, Raton Flour Mills Co. Exch., under the management of Curley Roberts. Machinery to clean grain, beans and seed will be installed.

NEW YORK

Crown Point, N. Y.—The Porter Milling Co., Inc., has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution. The principal stockholders and number of shares subscribed for include former Assemblyman Fred L. Porter, Crown Point, 250 shares; Margaret Abbott Porter and Abbott Porter, Crown Point, 5 shares each. De Vere A. Porter and Walter A. Clarke, of Crown Point, are directors, with the shareholders.

New York, N. Y.—At a recent auction sale five regular and six associate memberships on the New York Produce Exchange changed hands. John Ince paid \$435 for a regular; William Burke, \$430; G. Sirote, \$455; M. Gross, of Gross Bros., \$460; J. Cameron, \$455. Associate memberships were purchased by the following: B. McKinney, \$115; Newton Eblen, \$115; James Lovatelli, one at \$115, two at \$120 and one at \$150.

Warsaw, N. Y.—Montgomery Bros. Feed Mill has installed a new 90 KW diesel electric generator, thus putting to an end an argument with the electric company for a lower electric rate. The company's bills have averaged \$100 a month for a service subject to interruptions caused by rains and low voltage. The officials place the savings conservatively at 40% as a result of generating their own power, and are free from the many electric interruptions and low voltage.

NORTH DAKOTA

Doyon, N. D.—Ole Sundeen has installed an attrition mill in his elevator.

Sarles, N. D.—F. A. Plummer, local agent for many years for Cargill, Inc., passed away Sept. 17.

Hannah, N. D.—Howell Sectional Steel Dump Grates have been installed by the Hannah Grain & Supply Co.

Kempton, N. D.—A new Atlas rubber covered bucket belt was installed recently by the Cargill Co. in its local elevator.

Litchville, N. D.—Thomas Gudmestad has reopened the feed store which was formerly operated by the late Oscar Olson.

Sheldon, N. D.—The elevator owned by the Farmers Elevtr. Co., Henry Krueger manager, four miles south of here, was burned Nov. 4. Loss estimated at \$40,000.

Van Hook, N. D.—Joe Dahl, manager for eight years of the Van Hook Farmers Elevator, has resigned and the elevator board has named W. D. Johnson as his successor. Mr. Dahl will move to Madison, Wis.

Sutton, N. D.—Bob Johnson has resigned his position as manager of the Minnekota Elevator and with his family will go to Seattle for the winter. F. L. Atkinson from Almont, N. D., has succeeded him as manager at the elevator.

Leeds, N. D.—A set of Howell sectional steel dump grates have been installed by the Farmers Co-Op. Elevator Co.

Westhope, N. D.—The Cargill Elevator, which was reopened this summer, was closed again recently and Roy Anderson, who has been buyer for the house, moved to Valley City. Some of the grain was shipped and the remainder was transferred to the Farmers' Elevator.

Mayville, N. D.—A. E. Johnson has closed his Goose River Valley Flour Mills and, with his family moved to High River, Alberta, Canada, where he and his sons recently purchased a new mill. He already operates 4 other flour mills in Canada. It was business connections in Canada that were responsible for the decision to close the local mill. Mr. Johnson came to Mayville in 1933, when he and H. O. Osborne purchased the local plant.

OHIO

Cavett (Van Wert p. o.), O.—The G. C. Heist plant was damaged in a windstorm Oct. 19.

Elmira, O.—The Elmira Elevtr. Co. reported losses caused by wind recently.

Rawson, O.—L. R. Forsyth reported losses sustained in a windstorm Oct. 19.

Shinrock, O.—Shinrock Elevtr. & Supply Co. recently installed a ton Sidney Kwik-Mix mixer.

Hartville, O.—The Economy Feed and Elevator Co. is considering rebuilding its grain elevator.

Frankfort, O.—Ralston-Purina Co. recently installed a large boot sheller, purchased from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Elida, O.—Elida Farmers Equity Exch. has installed the large boot sheller, purchased recently from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

New Madison, O.—The Farmers Service & Supply Co. opened for business Oct. 13, to do a general feed and feed milling business. A new hammer mill and feed mixer has been installed. Bert Horn is manager.

Monroeville, O.—Timely discovery by Melvin Wise, watchman, of a fire in the grain drier of the Monroeville Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator Oct. 15 prevented what would have been a disastrous blaze. As it was, damage to the building was small and only about 180 bus. of shelled corn was lost.

Alliance, O.—We have engaged in the general feed business in the building formerly occupied by Linerode's Cash Feed Store, the building being a part of our mill property. As soon as repairs to our building and equipment are complete we will do feed grinding and mixing and carry on a retail feed and supply business.—J. C. Henschen, King Bee Milling Co.

Elmore, O.—Stockholders of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. decided to rebuild the elevator that was burned to the ground a month ago. The new building will be on the site of the old one, but will be 17,000 bu. capacity smaller in size than the old one as less room is needed for storage with the present method of handling grain. Sidney Grain Machinery Co. was awarded the contract for the elevator. This is a co-operative farmers' company of which F. A. Hasselkus is manager.

Springfield, O.—The new million dollar addition to the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. is now in operation. The 9-story structure more than doubles the capacity of the entire plant. Housed there are a warehouse, feeders, sifters, grinding department and a 1,000-h.p. motor which will furnish power for the latter department. Included in the equipment are 14,000 ft. of leather transmission belt, 17,000 ft. of cotton belt, and 930 ft. of conveyor belt which transfers the flour from the mill to the warehouses and to train cars.

New Pittsburg (Wooster p. o.), O.—Formal opening of the New Pittsburg grain elevator was held Oct. 16. F. L. Fishburn, formerly of Shreve, and C. W. Elliott, Holmesville, are the new owners, buying the elevator Aug. 20 from Wooster Milling and Grain Co. as formerly reported in these columns. Mr. Fishburn is in charge of the elevator. He was at one time associated with his father at the Shreve Equity. Mr. Elliott is owner and operator of grain elevators at Holmesville and Mt. Hope, and has spent the last 25 years in the grain elevator business. Custom grinding of feeds for all farm uses will comprise the main business of the elevator. They will, of course, buy grain.

OKLAHOMA

El Reno, Okla.—Max Hutson, formerly with the O'Leary Seed & Feed store, has gone into business on his own account and is now operating as the Hutson Feed & Produce Co.

Enid, Okla.—W. G. Williams, who has been connected with the W. B. Johnston Grain Co. for the past several years, left Oct. 30 for Hardin, Mo., where he will operate the Missouri Valley Elevtr Co.

Tulsa, Okla.—The Cherrio Milling Co., Coffeyville, Kan., has leased the Tulsa Cereal Co.'s commercial feed plant and corn mill. The mill has been reconditioned and the company is manufacturing its "Red Tag" feeds.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Renton, Wash.—The Spring Glen Feed Co. has repaired its plant.

Naples, Ida.—T. W. Miller and son have opened a new feed store here.

Gifford, Ida.—The Gifford Roller Mill has been reopened by C. V. Wicks after being idle for two years.

Wapato, Wash.—H. B. Logan, operator of the Reservation Feed Mill, will build a \$3,000 residence here.

Priest River, Ida.—Angus Pyle of Coeur d'Alene has taken over the management of the Priest River Grain Co., replacing James Weed who resigned.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n will meet here, in annual convention, May 13. A. F. Albers is general convention chairman and Ray Pooley, vice-chairman.

Portland, Ore.—The Old System Milling Co. has installed a pellet machine and new truck scale. The company is opening a new branch store here to be known as the "Success Feeds" store.

"RANDOLPH"
OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER
The Drier Without a Boiler
ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE
THAT'S ALL
MANUFACTURED BY
O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY
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Oak Harbor, Wash.—Harry Baan and Cornie Rientjes have opened a new feed store, the Whidby Feed Co.

Seattle, Wash.—Bert Spoor, recently with the Lake City Cash Feed, has opened a new feed store on his own account.

Latah, Wash.—Mr. and Mrs. Glen Williams have moved here from Pelouse. Mr. Williams will have charge of the Wallace Grain & Pea Co.

Grandview, Wash.—The Bleyhl Feed Store has installed machinery for shelling and cleaning pop corn. The store is also doing custom grinding.

Craigmont, Ida.—The Union Warehouse & Merc. Co. has equipped its elevator with a Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drive having a 7½ h.p. Fairbanks-Morse motor.

Creston, Wash.—William W. Coman, 57, manager of the Creston Union Grain Co., died Oct. 19. His home was in Seattle where he had lived for the past 4 years after 25 years' residence here.

Mayville, Ore.—The Golden West flour mill reopened for business Oct. 11. C. L. Browning is owner and H. J. Piegras, former superintendent of the Northern flour mills at Walla Walla, is superintendent.

Kelso, Wash.—William Reid, formerly of Shelton, has purchased the Kelso Feed Co. from Ronald Olsson. Mr. Reid was manager of the Olympia Feed Co.'s branch store in Shelton prior to coming to Kelso.

Inchelium, Wash.—R. S. Inman, manager of the Marvel Milling Co., recently purchased the quarter interest in the company held by his brother, Verne Inman, and now holds the controlling interest. His mother, Mrs. Jessie Inman, holds the other quarter interest.

La Grande, Ore.—The Eastern Oregon Wheat League will meet here Dec. 2, 3 and 4 it was decided at a directors' meeting recently. The new agricultural bill and freight rates will occupy important parts of the program. Speakers, tentatively arranged for, include George E. Farrell, western director of AAA; Dr. Duvel, head of the Commodity Exch. Adm., and J. D. Ross, newly appointed administrator of Bonneville.

Nemah (Odessa p. o.), Wash.—The Eureka Shell Co. has filed suit against J. J. Clark, R. W. Trezis as sheriff, his bonding company and Ed Tyler, for \$500 damages alleged due because of the sheriff's sale of oyster shells at the local Pacific Point Oyster Co. plant to Tyler for \$250. The petition recites that Clark recently foreclosed a mortgage on the oyster plant, but that the shell pile, estimated at 1000 tons, was the property of the local shell company.

Vale, Ore.—The iron warehouse of the Vale Grain & Feed Co. collapsed Monday evening, Oct. 18, with a crash that shook windows and furniture in near-by property. The excessive weight of the grain in the loaded warehouse caused the collapse of the underpinnings and the walls slid out toward the adjoining Union Pacific siding. Several box cars on the track were lifted 16 inches into the air when the platform that ran along the side of the warehouse caught under the car trucks. The grain was not damaged but it will be necessary to rebuild the warehouse.

Pleasant View (Hammer p. o.), Wash.—Harry Evans of Spokane, sent down by insurance company to adjust the loss of the Pleasant View grain elevator of the Walla Walla Grain Growers, put 100 men to work salvaging the wheat from the huge stack at the burned plant. Practically 100% of the grain is owned by farmers and insurance adjustment will be based on Oct. 15 price, the day after the fire. It is expected. Insurance covers about \$20,000 on the building itself, but that amount will probably not meet the cost of a new elevator. A quantity of Turkey Red Seed wheat, valued by the owners at considerably more than the current market price, was destroyed.

Portland, Ore.—The Board of Directors of the Portland Grain Exch. has amended Section 8 to read as follows: "Effective with deliveries on a new December (1937) and May (1938) option, all track deliveries and deliveries in regular terminal elevators shall carry diversion or transit privileges provided for in S. J. Henry's transit tariff 30-D and his rate tariff 10-H, which permit free delivery at Seattle, Tacoma and Astoria. Such transit behind deliveries in regular terminal elevators shall not expire within 30 days after date of delivery on the option. 'The buyer at the time of taking delivery in regular terminal elevators, or within 30 days thereafter, shall have the privilege of demanding from the seller, registered freight bills or tonnage credit slips covering the tonnage represented by such delivery.'"

PENNSYLVANIA

Martinsburg, Pa.—The Forshey feed and grain mill at North Martinsburg, owned by Albert Forshey, was destroyed by fire Oct. 16. The blaze was believed to have originated from the gasoline engine used in operation of the milling machinery. The loss is estimated at \$10,000; the building, machinery and equipment and a large quantity of grain owned by Mr. Forshey is included in the figure. The plant will be rebuilt, Mr. Forshey stated. The one

destroyed was 25x50 ft. in size, with an ell 25x25 ft. It was two stories high and of frame construction, built six years ago.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Toronto, S. D.—A new warehouse and office are among the improvements recently made at the E. A. Lovre elevator.

Tripp, S. D.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has replaced the wooden supports beneath its driveway floor and scale with steel beams.

Gayville, S. D.—John H. Mouk, formerly of Oldham, has moved to Gayville. He has recently been appointed manager of the Western Terminal elevator here.

Flandreau, S. D.—The long unused feed mill built seven years ago by S. H. Carr, is being torn down. The Monarch Elevtr. Co. bought the property last June, moving the machinery into its elevator.

Estelline, S. D.—The Estelline Co-op. Grain Co., L. J. Klukas, manager, has recently completed extensive repairs on its elevator and office. Other improvements are contemplated for the future.

Colton, S. D.—Theodore Koopman, for seven years second man at the Farmers Elevtr. Co., is now manager, succeeding Roy Bennett, who moved to Paulina, Ia., where he purchased a half interest in the Long Bros. Grain firm.

Flandreau, S. D.—Flandreau Grain Co. is building a warehouse 24x50 ft. in size along the railroad tracks at the east end of its elevator. Part of the space will be used for a garage. Harry Hanson is manager of the company.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Albert A. Wandke, 36, manager of Cargill, Inc., died suddenly on Oct. 24. Mr. Wandke, who had been with the Cargill company elsewhere for about nine years, was assigned to the managership of the Sioux Falls office on June 1.

Huron, S. D.—Convinced that a gross injustice has been practiced on their state, unwittingly but none the less surely, members of Greater South Dakota Ass'n of which George A. Starring is manager and E. H. Sexauer, pres., have published a treatise on "South Dakota," setting forth for all to read a symposium of facts most enlightening and interesting. Worse than hiding its light under a bushel, these men believe South Dakota has been putting its bad foot forward, the result, erroneous impressions given the world at large. This neatly and concisely compiled pamphlet of facts draws attention to South Dakota's high rank in farm wealth; the low cost of farm production, comparatively low land taxes; the high production of farm, poultry, dairy and wool raising; the high credit of the South Dakota farmer, and especially to the individual ownership of the state. It is a neat picture of South Dakota's economic status and a convincing argument of the state's basic soundness.

SOUTHEAST

Mooreville, N. C.—Mooreville Flour Mill has installed a Sidney Combined Sheller and Cleaner.

Norfolk, Va.—The Tidewater Wholesale Grocery & Feed Ass'n, Inc., held its 4th annual convention in the Monticello Hotel Oct. 28. Grain and feed representatives from all parts of Tidewater area were present.

Birmingham, Ala.—An expansion program for the Cosby-Hodges Milling Co., dealers in well-known lines of flour and poultry and stock feed, with headquarters at Birmingham, has been announced by J. Chapline Hodges, pres. of the organization. Mr. Hodges, who recently bought the controlling interest of the company from the estate of the late W. M. Cosby, founder of the business, said new dealers will be established in the company's present trade area and new markets will be opened. A feature of the expansion movement, Mr. Hodges said, will be the maintenance of a staff of specialists in the feeding and raising of poultry, hogs and dairy herds, whose services will be available to the company's customers. Mr. Hodges has been connected with the company since its early days. Other officials are: M. J. Roberson, vice-pres. and sales m'gr; L. A. Brooks, vice-pres.; R. C. Blanton, treas., and W. Cosby Hodges, sec'y.—G. H. W.

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NEW GRAIN WITHOUT LOSS

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TEXAS

Tulia, Tex.—The W. C. Cowan Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000. Incorporators are W. C. Cowan, Vendie G. Cowan, H. B. Lindley.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—The Seguin Milling Co. has sold the warehouse on Buffalo st., now occupied by the local branch, and will construct another on the Tex-Mex tracks, between the Bluntzer Grain Co. and the Gulf Oil Co. warehouse. The lot is 150x327 ft. and the building will be 50x150 ft. The building will be of concrete construction and will cost \$10,000.

Christine, Tex.—As the result of an unusual accident A. J. Mathews and his granddaughter, Louise, daughter of Sterling Mathews, were fatally injured in the grist mill here Oct. 23. Friction, presumably due to an out of line driving shaft, caused a burr stone in the mill to explode, hurling great pieces thru the mill walls and mortally injuring the two, the girl dying within a few hours and her grandfather somewhat later on Oct. 24. John Mathis, also in the mill at the time of the accident, was hurled thru the thatch walls but suffered only severe bruises.

WISCONSIN

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.—The Bushman Milling Co., Inc., has moved to Sawyer, Wis.

Boyceville, Wis.—Art Heinsohn has purchased the Boyceville feed mill from the Wisconsin Milling Co.

Grantsburg, Wis.—Al Burns has taken over the Frederic Milling Co. and has changed the name to Mills Products Co.

Sheldon, Wis.—Brown Bros. feed store has been changed to Brown's Store. The business will be conducted as in the past.

Zachow, Wis.—The Zachow Elvtr. & Lbr. Co. has placed an order with R. R. Howell & Co. for a new Speed King Ear Corn Crusher.

Sawyer, Wis.—The Bushman Milling Co., Inc., has moved from Sturgeon Bay to Sawyer and changed the firm's name to Sawyer Fuel & Supply Co.

Neuern (Luxemburg p. o.), Wis.—Hruska & Co.'s feed plant has been equipped with new Atlas rubber covered elevator belt and Calumet high speed buckets.

Ladysmith, Wis.—Mrs. Alvina Brown, of Sheldon, has taken over the management of the Brown Brothers Feed Store and in the future the business will be known as "Brown's Feed and Seed Store."

Superior, Wis.—Philip Nelson, Republican senator from Maple, has been appointed to the grain and warehouse commission. He will fill out the unexpired term of Edward L. Hanton, which terminates in Feb., 1940. Nelson will not have to resign his senatorship, but he can draw only one salary, however.

Milwaukee, Wis.—About twenty of the grain and feed men of the Exchange attended a "Good Will Dinner" at English Lake near Manitowoc, Oct. 27, on an invitation extended by the Eastern District organization of the Central Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n. It was purely a social affair, being limited to an excellent dinner, followed by dancing.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—The Farmers Equity Union Co-op. Ass'n, organized in connection with the Resettlement administration, will build a new hatchery, poultry and egg producing plant and feed mill. Work will begin in the spring, \$50,000 having already been allotted by the federal government for the project. A membership drive is now on in Chippewa and surrounding counties.

WYOMING

Sheridan, Wyo.—The Smith-Close Co. is operating its new feed rolling and grinding plant.

Buffalo, Wyo.—The Sheridan Flour Mills has installed a large Jacobson Hammer Mill. The new grinding unit was purchased from R. R. Howell & Co.

Omaha Host to Nebraska Dealers

[Continued from page 407.]

lands, and all the possessions of his people. His subjects had become serfs.

"I do not believe in turning the other cheek to the politicians who take a slap at the grain trade. Grain dealers take no unnecessary toll for the services they perform. The average mark-up between the producer and the consumer in almost all classes of merchandise except farm produce is 43%. The mark-up on grain is very small."

Omaha Convention Notes

SEVERAL rooms about the hotel proved popular after the regular sessions of the convention. In B. C. Christopher & Co.'s room a buffet lunch was served as an appetizer shortly before the banquet.

REGISTRATION was in charge of Harry Lehr, of the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. His company supplied attractive badges for every member and visitor. More than a hundred registered.

In Attendance

Among the country grain shippers in attendance from Nebraska points were: H. E. Arends, Talmadge; Otto Aron, Dorchester; William Beatee, Humboldt; H. D. Black, Cedar Bluffs; T. M. Buckridge, Brock; H. E. Carson, Murdock; Guy Cooper, Jr., Humboldt; Frank J. Dalezal, Weston; D. L. Davis, Reynolds; J. A. Davis, Linwood; H. E. Day, North Platte; Wm. F. Dainton, Dorchester;

Gerald Ehrenberger, Schuyler; Henry Edemaier, Nickerson; F. H. Effken, Cook; C. A. Fuelscher, Big Springs; Earl G. Gale, McCook; W. C. Grots, Garland; R. M. Gullford, Marquette; H. E. Hanson, Stella; I. H. Hackbarth, Mead; Leo G. Hayes, Ashland; Edw. Horman, Malmo; Edgar G. Haverkost, Scribner; Wm. Hansen, Fremont; J. W. Johnson, Washington; Eland G. Johnson, Mead; Guy Jones, Eagle;

Lewis J. Kring, Arnold; Edw. Kelly, Cedar

Creek; C. S. Kemper, Valley; E. M. Kuhl, Ashland; R. M. Lare, Nebraska City; T. H. Lange-wisch, Winslow; J. L. Money, Dunbar; Earl E. May, Hooper; F. C. Munn, Lincoln; C. A. Peterson, Lorton; A. G. Priest, Leshara; J. M. Rankin, Cambridge; Geo. A. Stites, Union; R. L. Thompson, Gresham; Fred Votova, Linwood; R. M. Watson, North Bend; Allen H. Withers, Ulysses; E. P. Weeth, Gretna; E. S. Young, Lyman; Anton Zander, Blair.

Among the country grain shippers in attendance from Iowa points were: Chas. Dozler, Templeton; F. S. Pierson, Villisca; Fred Ruhs, Irwin; W. L. Swanson, Rodney; William Tack, Perry; Norman N. Turner, Red Oak; George Van Buskirk, Shenandoah.

Sioux City representatives included: Freeman Bradford, Charles Flanley, J. H. Glow, Mr. Hoagland, H. L. Jackson, A. P. Meyers, Gordon M. Smith, G. H. Winter.

Kansas City representatives included: Frank Callen, Clifford Fears; F. J. Fitzpatrick (Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.); P. G. Hale, and Frank M. Ward.

St. Joseph representatives included: R. S. Graham and Chester L. Weekes.

Nebraska City brokers and merchandisers included F. S. DeLong, R. W. Nosky, Robert Wilson, and Carl W. Yount.

Lincoln brokers included C. C. Morris and Jack Morris.

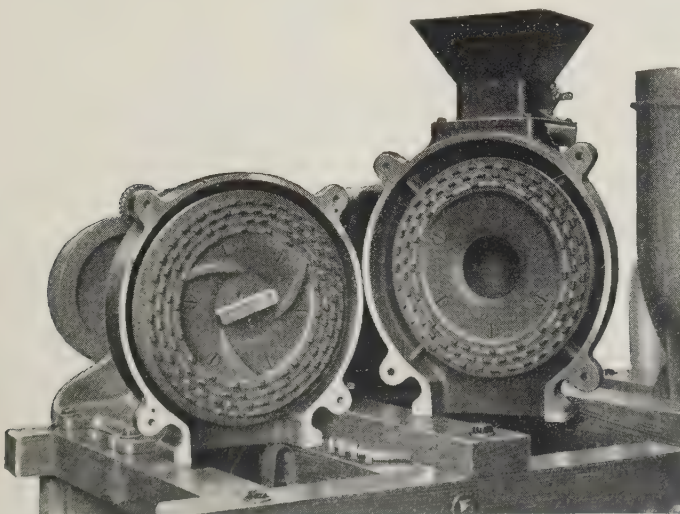
Denver, Colo., sent Otis P. Sherrill.

A New Corn Cracker and Grader

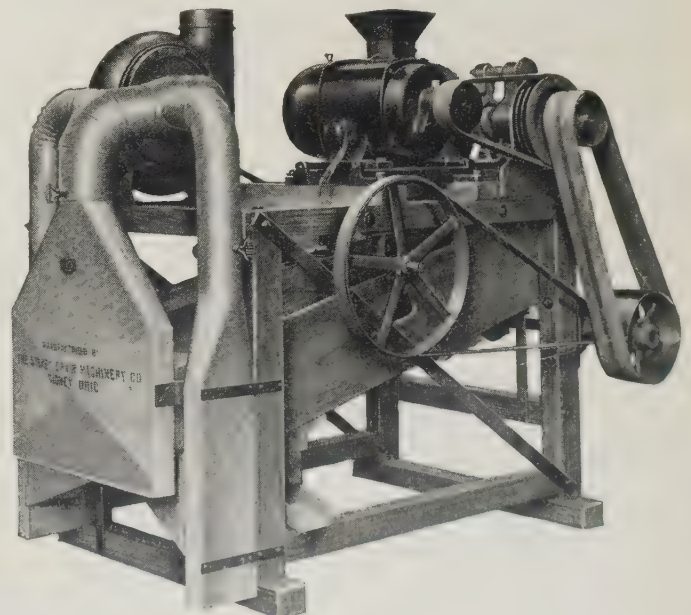
A new corn cracker of increased capacity is shown in the engraving herewith. A substantial frame supports the cutter, the sieves, electric motor and fan. Economy of power and smooth running is assured by ball bearings thruout, including ball bearings for the cracker head, the eccentrics and ball bearing adjustments.

The sieves give five separations, including three grades of corn and one of meal and another of dust. Any size screen mesh can be furnished, and the screens are easily removed for replacement. A vibrator automatically keeps the screens clean. Each of the three grades is aspirated to turn out a clean, attractive product. Proper air adjustment can be made for each grade of cracked corn. A heavy duty fan blows dirt particles, dust and hulls to a collector. The capacity varies from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds per hour, depending upon the adjustment of plates.

The special cast plates crack the corn either coarse or fine, depending on adjustment. One is a stationary plate and the other rotates, one inside the other, with the teeth interweaving, giving the plate cutting action that makes a cleaner product and increases capacity. Special plates can be furnished for other materials. Additional information will be supplied readers of the Journal on application to the manufacturers, the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.



The Cracker Head



New Corn Cracker and Grader

Field Seeds

St. James, Minn.—The Barneway Popcorn Co. will erect an addition to its elevator.

Elliott, Ia.—R. C. Kipp is erecting a seed and feed house 18x54 ft., near his grain office.

Knoxville, Ill.—A new Soweigh Scale has been installed by the DeForest Feed & Seed Co.

Algona, Ia.—W. T. Reidy, formerly with the Sioux City Seed Co., next spring will engage in the seed business on his own account.

Valparaiso, Ind.—The McMahan Seed Co. has taken over the state charter of the McMahan Wood Co. and changed the name to McMahan Seed Co.

Omaha, Neb.—The 50th anniversary of its founding was celebrated Oct. 21 by the Nebraska Seed Co., at one time known as the Emerson Seed Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Western Seedmen's Ass'n will hold its annual meeting Nov. 27 at the Hotel Kansas Citian, Sec'y E. H. Sexauer has announced.

Aberdeen, Wash.—The only crop of bent grass seed in this county was recently gathered on 80 acres of the Book Ranch, west of Aberdeen. The yield was 8,500 pounds of seed.

Tolono, Ill.—John T. Smith's seed house was burned Oct. 13. The loss on building was total, \$3,000, insurance \$2,000; and loss on contents valued at \$19,674, was \$17,000, insurance \$12,800.

Nebraska City, Neb.—A modern elevator and new bins have been installed by the Edward Bartling Seed Co. The entrance has been improved by constructing a brick vestibule before the main door.

Forestville, N. Y.—Part of the property of the Town Milling Co. has been purchased by the Hygrade Seed Co., which will remove from Tuckahoe to Forestville, after building alterations have been completed.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—The drying building and several thousand bushels of hybrid corn on the farm at Calumet Harbor owned by Henry Michels, seedsman, were burned Oct. 25, causing \$6,500 loss, with some insurance.

Red Oak, Ia.—R. J. Anderson of the Anderson Seed Co. has purchased the business of the Peterson Seed Store and will feature the hybrid seed corn of the Michael-Leonard Seed Co. Mr. Peterson will continue his nursery business.

Farwell, Tex.—The Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator and warehouse has been purchased by the Roberts Seed Co., of Amarillo, which will remove its sales office to Farwell, where two new seed cleaners have been installed. The Farwell property has a capacity of 100,000 bus., and handles much sudan grass seed. The Amarillo plant will be retained for the truck and retail trade.

St. Joseph, Ill.—A seed and feed store has been opened by A. O. Peters.

Galva, Ill.—M. S. Morgan's seed house was burned Oct. 20 with 2,300 bus. of seed corn that had been graded and sacked and was valued at \$8 per bushel. The grading equipment was destroyed. Insurance covers the loss of \$25,000.

Chicago, Ill.—Austin L. Rogers, who founded the Rogers Bros. Seed Co., died at Detroit, Mich., Oct. 10, aged 82 years. He first engaged in the seed business with his brother, Everett, in 1876 at Cape Vincent, N. Y., since which time many branches have been established. Mr. Rogers was an honorary member of the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

Female buffalo grass makes the perfect lawn for tired home owners who can not get around to mowing their lawns every week. The female buffalo grass makes a fine dense lawn but does not grow high enough to become unsightly. Establishment of such lawns is difficult, however, owing to the scarcity of seed and the long time required to get a good stand of grass.

Birtle, Man.—Samuel Larcombe, "the grand old man of Western Canada," is dead at the age of 86. He gained fame by developing a rust resisting wheat and is regarded by Canadian farmers as a benefactor to all wheat growers. He was one of Western Canada's most extensive wheat growers and in 1917 was acclaimed the world's wheat king because of his extensive fields and yields.

Hudson, Ill.—Chas. T. Gildersleeve has just completed a hybrid seed corn processing plant upon his farm one mile east of town. Using the old barn 56x42x20 ft., an addition has been added to the east 60x40x10 ft. as a warehouse. Plant has been equipped with modern shelling and grading machinery, individually operated by electric motors, as is the fan for controlling the air flow from the furnace to the drying racks. Hybrid ear-corn is being furnished from the senior Mr. Gildersleeve's farm, 160 acres, upon which this new plant stands.—G.H.R.

Harrisburg, Ore.—When Ted Sohlman decided to plant a little 5½ acre tract to red clover and let it grow up for seed he did not know what a contract he was undertaking. He has just threshed the clover and got 2,910 pounds of No. 1 seed, worth 30c a pound and 175 pounds of No. 2 seed. Before the clover grew up, it was cut for a hay crop. Including the value of the hay he realized approximately \$200 an acre for the crop. He plans to plant 40 acres next year.—F.K.H.

Washington, D. C.—The carry-over of alfalfa seed was very small. Production in the Northern and Central States this year was much below average, but production in the Southwest was above average. Much unadapted southern alfalfa seed will probably be shipped to Northern States, some of it correctly represented as to origin; and some misrepresented as to origin. Because of the relatively low price of this unadapted seed, it was stated that "many retailers, shippers, truckers, and others will use every possible ruse to pass off southern alfalfa seed for northern seed." Tho some southern-produced alfalfa seed may successfully go thru mild winters in the northern states, it was pointed out that the southern seed is not sufficiently hardy to withstand the usual severe winter weather in most northern areas.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

Little Rock, Ark.—During the spring of 1937 inspectors of the Arkansas State Plant Board took 517 samples of seed. Of the 1,414 samples tested 625 bags were ordered off sale because not labeled, and 80 bags were condemned because of noxious weeds.

Henderson, Ky.—Hybrid corn tests conducted in the county under the supervision of the College of Agriculture, showed better yields per acre and a better resistance to storms than are found in the local strain, according to H. R. Jackson, county agent.—W. B. C.

Boonville, Ind.—The Warrick County Seed Producers' Ass'n has made arrangements whereby any bonafide producer may have his seed cleaned and stored in a warehouse where his seed is covered by insurance and upon issue of the warehouse receipt the producer can borrow money on his seed and hold it until the price is better instead of having to dump it on the unfavorable market at the present time.—C.

Washington, D. C.—Production of red-clover seed in 1937 was the smallest since 1926, and may have been even smaller than the production in that year. The 1937 crop is estimated at 25,000,000 to 35,000,000 pounds, depending largely upon the quantity produced from new (spring of 1937) sowings—a most uncertain source. A large portion of the 1936 sowings, from which normally most of the 1937 production would have been obtained, was killed or was thinned by the drought of 1936. The 1935 and 1936 productions of red-clover seed were approximately 48,500,000 pounds each and the 5-year (1930-34) average was approximately 59,500,000 pounds. The largest decreases in production in 1937 from that in 1936 occurred in central Illinois, central and northern Indiana, southeastern Wisconsin, Ohio, and northeastern Iowa. On the other hand, increased production was most marked in western Oregon, portions of Minnesota, and southern Idaho.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The E. K. Hardison Seed Co., Nashville, Tenn., purchased verified-origin alfalfa seed from verified-origin seed dealers in Missouri and Oklahoma, with verified-origin seed certificates properly sealed to each bag and showing the true origin. Some of these verified-origin seed certificates were altered by this company to show Kansas as the origin and some were further altered by erasing or changing the lot numbers. The true origins of the lots involved were Arizona, Texas—

Seed Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1936, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
FLAX SEED				
Chicago	61,000	127,000	22,000	.....
Duluth	417,349	134,886	382,496	182,182
Ft. William	20,947	313,095	59,979	145,295
Minneapolis	674,530	590,300	133,500	53,640
Superior	297,814	73,436	337,969	160,735
KAFIR AND MILO				
Hutchinson	5,200	1,300	.....	.....
Kansas City	103,600	49,000	57,600	33,600
St. Joseph	18,000	16,500	.....	.....
St. Louis	37,800	5,600	22,400	21,355
Wichita	3,900	2,600	.....	.....
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	.....	2,200	.....	.....
Kansas City	.....	.....	1,800	600
SORGHUM				
Ft. Worth	84,000	152,600	64,400	128,800
CLOVER				
Chicago	1,842,000	2,292,000	1,246,000	626,000
Ft. Wm., bus.	4,151	19,904	44	2,744
Milwaukee, lbs.	837,945	751,560	.....	.....
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	2,641,000	886,000	899,000	554,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	373,155	387,185	190,410	.....
SOYBEANS				
Chicago	2,951,000	686,000	504,000	69,000
Indianapolis	281,000	22,000	53,000	9,800
St. Louis	192,000	60,800	.....	.....
Toledo	176,400	.....	.....	.....

Directory

Grass & Feed Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.
Scott, T. Maurice, field seeds, carlot originator

Oklahoma, and Oklahoma, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Arkansas City, Kan.—After harvesting a heavy yield of wheat in June corn was planted on the same land by Ralph C. Sowden, miller. The corn was of the 90-day yellow variety and produced a large crop of good quality. As soon as the corn can be gathered wheat will again be sown for the 1938 harvest.

Winter Flaxseed for South Texas

By A. D. JACKSON

The production of flax in the United States has for many years centered in the North and Northwest, the center having moved gradually from Ohio across to North Dakota. The production of flaxseed for linseed oil and linseed meal has been the principal object of flax growers and at the present time amounts only to about one-half enough for the domestic supply. Flaxseed sells for about double the price of wheat. The yield for the country as a whole has dropped from nine bushels per acre in 1902 to less than six bushels for the five years ending in 1935.

Numerous experimental plantings have been made thruout South Texas during the past three years and the results of these experiments indicate that the crop may be adapted to fall seeding in a large part of South Texas.

In fall planting at College Station where seven varieties have been under trial for the past two years, the average yield of all varieties is 6.8 bus. per acre while the leading variety has an average yield of 10.2 bus. At the Angleton substation, a two-year average yield of the seven varieties grown has been 6.8 bus., with 9.7 bus. for the leading variety. The crop was a complete loss at Angleton in 1935 due to winter-killing. At the Beeville substation, the average yield of the same seven varieties for a three-year period has been 16.4 bus. per acre with 19.9 bus. for the leading variety. In nursery plantings on a farm at Victoria, the average yield of all varieties for a two-year period has been 8.5 bus. In replicated tests at College Station, Angleton, Beeville, Victoria, Beaumont, Sugarland, and Hallettsville covering periods of one to three years, and representing a total of eleven crop years, the average yield for all varieties has been 9.0 bus. per acre, with 11.8 bus. for the leading variety.

In addition to these tests the United States Department of Agriculture tested flax as a winter crop at the San Antonio Field Station from

1916 to 1934. In these tests the average yield of all varieties was 9.3 bus. with 10.6 bus. for the leading variety.

In the season of 1936-37, a test of flax under irrigation was made in Zavala County under the supervision of Fred LeCrone, county agent. Several dates of seeding with Indian and Argentine flax were tried. The yields from these tests as measured by samples threshed by the Experiment Station ranged from 8.6 bus. for one seeding of Indian up to 32.1 bus. for one seeding of Argentine.

The Minnesota Seed Grain Treater

An effective seed grain treater for use with dust fungicides has been designed by M. B. Moore, of the Division of Plant Pathology and Botany of the University of Minnesota, which is so inexpensive and easy to make that there is now no reason why any farm should be without one.

The materials of construction are: 33 ft. of 1x10 in. No. 2 pine board (3, 12 ft.; 4, 10 ft.; or 5, 8 ft. boards); 2 "T" hinges, 6 in.; 2 "T" hinges, 3 in.; 2 gate hooks, 1½ in.; 1 lb. nails, 2½ in.; box; 3 doz. screws, ¾ in., No. 8; 25 ft. sash cord or rope about ¾ in.; 1 pulley, 2½-3 in. In addition, 2 to 4 large shelf brackets may be required if the treater is to be set up on a table or wagon box. The materials may cost about \$3.

The boards are nailed together to form a vertical mixing chute and a horizontal proportioning trough hinged to the mixing chute which contains five baffle boards.

The machine may be mounted against the wall of the granary or on a table or wagon box. In any case, the bottom of the chute should clear the floor by the height of a grain sack, and there must be a table or platform to stand on when filling the trough. The free end of the trough is supported by a rope and pulley hung from the ceiling. In second floor granaries, cut a hole thru the floor and make the chute longer, to reach down to the first floor. The trough rests directly on the upstairs floor.

To fill the proportioning trough, put in a bushel of grain, spread it out evenly, and over it sprinkle ½ oz. of New Improved Ceresan or the required amount of other dust disinfectant. The dust should be spread evenly in a line down the center of the trough from one end to the other. Next add the second bushel of grain and a second dose of disinfectant. Three and one-half inches of grain in the trough equals 1 bushel, 7 inches equals 2 bushels. When the trough has been filled in this manner, dump the grain through the chute by raising the free end of the trough. Catch the grain in bags to keep as much of the dust as possible from getting into the air. To observe the mixing effect of the machine, open the door and hold a pane of glass over the opening while the grain is flowing thru the chute.

New Improved Ceresan, ½ oz. to the bushel, controls the smuts of wheat, oats, barley, and rye, except the loose smuts of wheat and barley, controls barley stripe, reduces the amount of seedling blights in all four crops, and often benefits flax.

Merko and New Improved Semesan, Jr., 2 oz. to the bushel, help to control seedling blight in corn. This disease is important when

corn is planted early or on cold wet soil. Seed treatments do not control corn smut.

Copper carbonate, 2 to 3 oz. to the bushel, controls covered smut of wheat, and rye smut.

The Minnesota seed grain treater was designed primarily for treating small grains with New Improved Ceresan. However, the mixing seems better than had been hoped for, and it is possible that it can be used successfully with other fungicides and other crop seeds.

Indiana Seed Wheat Cleaning Campaign Gains Popularity

The fleet of ten portable seed cleaning and treating machines operating in Southwestern Indiana have just finished the cleaning of seed wheat in that area and have established an all time record by cleaning 210,970 bus. of seed wheat or 31.2% of the wheat to be sowed this season.

The use of seed cleaning equipment made portable by assembling it on a truck chassis was developed in Southwestern Indiana in connection with the wheat improvement program under the direction of the Purdue University Agronomy Department. In addition to cleaning the seed the machine treats it for smut automatically. More than 52,400 bus. of wheat were treated this year which is more than double the amount treated last season (24,436 bus.).

The portable units consist of an up-to-date fanning mill, a cockle separator, an automatic treater with a 5 h.p. gasoline engine as a power unit. It has been found much more economical and convenient to move the equipment to the seed than to bring the bulky grain in to a central point or stationary cleaner.

This type of service was started in 1932 with two crude units and has now grown to a point where there are 22 operating in Indiana and 11 in Illinois. Another opportunity for alert grain elevator operators to help their farm patrons to larger and better crops.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during October and during the four months ended Oct. 31, compared with the like periods in 1936, as reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry, have been as follows, in pounds:

	October 1937	October 1936	July 1 to Oct. 31 1937	July 1 to Oct. 31 1936
Alfalfa	484,700	294,200	626,400	305,300
Bluegrass, Canada	3,600	6,500	6,700	24,000
Brome, smooth	83,200	175,600	121,400	269,200
Clover—				
Alsike	77,200	498,100	178,000	765,500
Crimson	142,400	539,200	1,574,700	5,116,900
Red	355,100	233,800	671,600	480,100
White	240,400	98,400	666,100	364,000
Grass, orchard	11,200	271,200	45,100	1,111,800
Millet, foxtail				5,200
Mixtures—				
Alsike and timothy ..	1,600		12,600	
Grass		32,800		33,000
Rape, winter..	554,900	179,800	851,900	6,388,600
Ryegrass—				
Italian	166,200		303,300	13,300
Perennial ..	54,200	143,400	221,800	329,000
Timothy		28,300	1,300	28,300
Vetch—				
Common	418,100		1,956,200	
Hairy	196,900	1,020,400	5,201,500	1,805,200
Hungarian ..	22,200		284,200	
Bentgrass	900		7,100	1,200
Bluegrass—				
Annual				1,500
Rough	93,200	60,000	174,200	84,300
Wood			1,100	500
Clover, suckling	6,000	17,100	10,300	28,100
Dogtail, crested ..	2,900	4,200	6,400	6,600
Fescue—				
Chewings ..	251,900	167,700	512,600	698,300
Other	9,900	200	33,900	47,500
Grass—				
Dallis	7,700	15,000	33,300	22,100
Guinea		1,000		1,100
Rescue		400	1,100	700
Rhodes	2,200	1,200	16,500	3,100
Medick, black ..	10,100		21,700	6,400
Mixtures, grass ..	4,200		4,200	1,500
Sweetclover—				
White	756,600	556,400	2,031,200	831,100
Yellow	160,300	32,200	440,100	65,200
Wheatgrass—				
Crested	7,400	22,500	22,900	29,200
Slender				25,500

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Feedstuffs

Conewango, N. Y.—A. B. Archer, former sec'y of the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n, died recently of a heart attack, aged 76 years.

Sausalito, Cal.—The cod liver oil plant of the Union Fish Co., at Belvedere was burned Nov. 4. Several large vats of fish oil exploded. The loss was \$325,000.

For the determination of the chemical nature of vitamin C Dr. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, 44-year-old professor of chemistry in Szeged University, Hungary, on Oct. 29 at Stockholm, Sweden, was awarded the 1937 Nobel prize in physiology and medicine. The award was for discoveries of biological oxidation processes, especially regarding vitamin C and fumaric acid catalysis. He carried out much of his work at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 30.—A few months ago corn was being imported into the United States in large quantities; today domestic corn is being sold for export to the United Kingdom and Germany. Pound for pound corn is proving a cheap animal feed compared with other competing commodities. Corn and oats are now worth less than 1c a pound, cotton seed and soybean meal about 1½c per pound and linseed meal almost 2c per pound. A year ago, corn sold around 2c per pound, oats 1½c, soybean and cotton seed meal around 1¾c per pound.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

State College, N. M.—The eighth annual report of the New Mexico Feed and Fertilizer Control Office has just been issued, listing all registered feeds and their guaranteed analysis; and for each feed analyzed a statement of analysis of official samples. Many of the cotton seed feeds failed to come up to the protein guaranteed. All but one of ten samples of the Rio Grande Valley Cotton Oil Co. were deficient in protein. All but one of 7 samples of the Traders Oil Mill Co., Fort Worth, were deficient in protein. All seven samples of the Tornillo Cotton Oil Co. were deficient in protein.

Northwest Feed Meet Is Scheduled at Minneapolis

The Northwest Feed Manufacturers & Distributors Ass'n will convene in the Curtis hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., Tuesday evening, Nov. 16, for a dinner-meeting.

Ralph M. Field, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, will be the principal speaker.

Trade practices and credits are prominent subjects on the program, and a large attendance is expected.

Cornell's Nutrition School Attracts Many

A short-course in poultry and animal nutrition for feed manufacturers and feed distributors was held at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 26-28. Registration totalled 166, over 100% more than the attendance at any of the previous schools, and included representation from 17 states and Canada. Instruction was by lectures and discussion periods.

After dinner speakers at a banquet the second evening included Prof. F. B. Morrison, of Cornell; Dr. J. S. Hughes, of Kansas State Agricultural College; L. N. Gilmore, Buffalo; F. W. Present, Toronto; Peter W. Chichester,

Frederick, Md., and Dr. F. B. Hutt, head of Cornell's poultry department.

The school was staged jointly by the staffs of the poultry and animal husbandry departments of Cornell, with additional instructors from other institutions.

North Carolina Feed Mixers Elect Jones

J. Wesley Jones, Statesville, was elected pres. of the North Carolina Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at the annual convention in Raleigh. Gordon Maxwell, Goldsboro, was named vice-pres., M. H. Stewart, Greensboro, sec'y-treas., and Enoch Wilson, Newton Grove, head of the executive com'tee.

Action at the meeting opened the ass'n to memberships from all firms doing business in North Carolina, regardless of where they manufacture the feeds they sell.

Oregon Feed Dealers Meet

District meetings of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n were held last month at Eugene and Salem, Ore.

The 23 at the Eugene meeting listened to Frank McKennon, head of the division of enforcement explain in detail the provisions of the new Oregon Seed Law.

He said that screenings belong to the farmer and can be moved only under peril of arrest if the screenings contain certain noxious weed seeds. He explained that the liability rested with the farmers and not with the dealer, regardless of whether the screenings were under seizure or not.

Strict enforcement of the law has been held up due to inability of the laboratory at Corvallis to render service.

Thirty-one dealers went to the Salem district

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for January futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal, and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds.	Bran	Shorts
Aug. 14.....	19.50	22.00	17.50	19.00
Aug. 28.....	17.00	17.25	16.65	19.00
Sept. 4.....	17.00	17.00	16.25	19.35
Sept. 18.....	19.00	21.00	17.75	20.00
Oct. 2.....	19.00	21.00	17.65	20.00
Oct. 9.....	18.00	20.50	17.50	19.50
Oct. 16.....	19.00	21.50	18.35	20.00
Oct. 23.....	20.00	20.00	18.60	20.00
Oct. 30.....	19.00	19.00	18.25	19.25
Nov. 6.....	19.25	19.00	18.00	18.70

	St. Louis		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
Aug. 14.....	19.65	21.00	No sales	34.00
Aug. 28.....	18.75	20.75	No sales	33.00
Sept. 4.....	18.50	20.85	No sales	31.00
Sept. 18.....	19.95	21.85	No sales	34.20
Oct. 2.....	19.70	22.00	No sales	28.00
Oct. 9.....	19.30	20.75	.95	29.20
Oct. 16.....	20.60	21.60	.97	27.70
Oct. 23.....	20.75	21.50	.99½	29.20
Oct. 30.....	20.30	21.00	.93¾	28.70
Nov. 6.....	20.15	20.50	.92½	29.70

	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City	
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Chicago Corn
Aug. 14.....	33.00	25.50	22.50	105
Aug. 28.....	26.00	19.85	22.00	99½
Sept. 4.....	23.00	20.80	21.50	103½
Sept. 18.....	23.00	20.75	21.50	106¼
Oct. 2.....	23.00	21.75	21.50	90
Oct. 9.....	24.00	20.75	22.50	68
Oct. 16.....	26.00	22.00	22.00	66
Oct. 23.....	25.00	22.50	22.00	63
Oct. 30.....	26.00	22.60	22.00	61
Nov. 6.....	25.50	22.50	21.50	56

meeting, where the commercial feedstuffs law was expounded by J. D. Mickle of the state department of agriculture. Tags must be filed with the department along with registrations for identification and these tags must be strictly uniform in the case of each lot of concentrates. He stated that in the case of cottonseed meal brought in from different places tags must be identical with those on file.

Valuation of Vitamin Content of Feeds

By C. O. WILLITS

The old question of the composition of a mixed feed has again come up. Until a few years ago it was settled by stating the percentages of protein, fat, carbohydrate, and fiber which were supplied thru the presence of corn, corn gluten meal, linseed meal, and other mill and meat products. Now the feed is expected to supply, in addition to those ingredients, a sufficient amount of the various vitamins and the correct amount of the proper minerals.

Of course, some vitamins and some minerals are furnished by the same ingredients which furnish the protein, fat, carbohydrate, and fiber, but not always in adequate amounts, so that it is often advisable to enrich the feed by the use of products which are rich in vitamins or minerals.

The work which was started by New York State many years ago to control the common nutrients, protein, fat, and carbohydrate, in feeding stuffs has been so successfully carried out thru regulatory laws and the control laboratory, that today there are relatively few deficiency cases. Feed manufacturers have long since come to realize that they must incorporate in their feeds the amount of the common nutrients which is stated on their guaranties, and, in most instances, they now add even more than that amount. This guaranty and his own inspection of the feed enable the buyer to make a fairly accurate estimate of the value of the feed as far as the common nutrients are concerned. However, this does not hold for the proprietary supplements, since their quantitative estimation is not included in the State control work and their nature does not permit visual recognition.

For the past ten years, newspapers and scientific journals have carried advertisements and news items regarding the vitamin value of various products. As a result, commercial feed manufacturers have incorporated one or more of these advertised vitamin supplements in their mashers and meals and have made claims regarding them which have led the purchaser to believe that these feeds were superior to others. The farmer, influenced by these claims at the time of his purchase, often failed to obtain the desired results.

The manufacturer may or may not have been in fault. He may have incorporated a sufficient amount of the ingredient at the time of mixing, but, because of time and temperature of storage, the vitamin potency may have been greatly reduced. On the other hand, he may have added too little of a high potency vitamin or one of such low potency as to be useless. Such claims are of little help to the purchaser. He should be definitely assured of the exact amount of these necessary supplements in the feed which he buys.

The only way by which this is possible is to have all feeds examined for supplements by an impartial referee, such as the state feed control laboratory which is now doing similar work with the common ingredients of feeding stuffs. Much work must be done before the known methods or new ones can be applied to the routine examination of the more than 3,000 brands of feeds containing proprietary supplements which are offered for sale in New York State. Work that will lead to this service in other states is already in progress in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Maryland, and Michigan.—*Farm Research.*

Strip Heaters Speed Up Flow of Molasses

Fourteen "Strip" heating units were installed recently in an Edwardsville, Ill., feed mill to speed up the flow of molasses in cold weather. In mixing molasses with feed, this mill pumps molasses from a large storage tank in the basement thru a metering machine on the first floor to the feed mixer on the second floor. In cold weather it was found that the molasses became sluggish and would not flow, much less mix properly with the feed.

The problem was called to the attention of a General Electric engineer, who found the solution to be comparatively simple. Pipes in the basement were measured, and 14 "Strip" heaters were applied to them, after which the pipes were covered with insulation. The heating units were divided into two groups with separate thermostatic controls, as in mild weather it was not necessary to have full heating capacity to keep the molasses flowing freely.

Since the installation of the heating units the flow of the molasses has been constant and even, completely reversing the old saying, "Slower than molasses in January."

Feed Business Growing in Texas

By A. D. JACKSON, of State College

The sale of commercial mixed feeds is increasing in Texas as shown by the increase in the sale of tags by the Texas Feed Control Service. Mixed feeds are sold in virtually every section of the state. These sales last year were the largest in the history of the service, amounting to 1,443,552 tons as against 1,210,790 tons the previous year and an average of 1,047,542 tons for the past twenty years.

The popularity of commercial mixed feeds is largely due to their high quality and to the fidelity of the manufacturers in producing feeds that are precisely what they are labeled to be. This matter of manufacturing mixed feeds that come up to the guaranty of the manufacturer in content and quality is a requirement of the Texas Feed Law and the Division of Feed Control Service thru a systematic program of inspection and analysis sees to it that the mixed feeds offered on the market are in every sense as good as they are claimed to be. Furthermore, the manufacturers are not permitted to register feeds that are not suitable for the purpose which they are expected to serve. It thus follows that the feeds offered are good feeds and the packages or sacks are full weight.

The conforming manufacturers are protected against competition from manufacturers who might ignorantly or otherwise dump inferior feeds on the market under misleading names, or feeds that are of a quality that does not come up to the requirements which consumers have a right to expect. Of course, the consumers likewise have been protected in that they are thus able to buy mixed feeds in the open market with confidence that they are getting what they have every right to expect.

A total of 3,555 samples were analyzed last year, sent in principally by the inspectors, and it is gratifying that only a small percentage of these samples revealed deficiencies great enough to call for an adjustment. The annual report of The Feed Control Service is published in sufficient numbers for free distribution to all manufacturers and dealers as well as those consumers likely to desire a copy. This report

shows in detail the results of the analyses of samples taken and the names of the manufacturers of these samples. The report for 1936-37 will go to press in a few days.

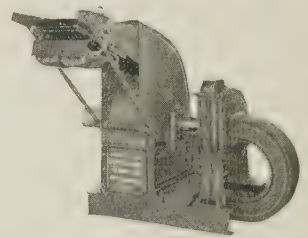
Adulteration and Misbranding

The Transit Milling Co., Sherman, Tex., pleaded guilty and was fined \$50 for branding sacks of cottonseed meal as containing "Protein not less than 43 per cent," when the content was less than 39.44 per cent.

The El Reno Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Okla., was fined \$75 for mixing oat hulls, weed seeds and dried weeds into Humreno Dairy Feed, and for having more than the stated 22 per cent of rice hulls in Big E Pasture Substitute.

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Co-operation between Feed Manufacturers and Control Officials

By R. M. Field, pres. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, before Ass'n of Feed Control Officials

I sincerely welcome the privilege of addressing you at this, the 29th annual convention of a very successful and helpful organization.

I have asked many of our members to give me their ideas and suggestions as to what they would like to have presented to you today.

The feed control and inspection department in every state is organized for the protection of the consumer. As Mr. Buchanan said at your meeting last year: "What is the intent and purpose of the Feed Law? Is it not that feeds shall be sold for what they really are and be so labeled in order that the buyer may judge of their merits for the purpose for which wanted."

Our problems are mutual. We want good efficient feed inspection work properly attended to with a reasonable and fair structure of control laws and regulations, and we are just as anxious to protect the interests of the consumer and to prevent the sale and distribution of poor quality feeds.

Our strongest competition is the batch mixer, the home mixer and home grown feeds and the very life of our business depends on our ability to sell to the farmer-consumer a grade of manufactured feeds that will meet his requirements.

Taxes collected for the feed inspection work should amply cover the necessities of the department but we find in many states that a large surplus is collected each year and put into the state's general fund. Perhaps some officials have the mistaken idea that the manufacturer pays this tax and that as a taxable institution he is legitimate prey. But the fact remains as has been presented to you many times, and I think you will understand, that inspection taxes to a manufacturer are just one more cost of doing business, and as such go into the delivered prices of the feed and are paid by the consumer. Every special regulation which you make adds to the cost of doing business and this also comes out of the consumer's pocket so it is to both our interests to simplify laws and regulations and by such simplification and uniformity help to reduce the costs which will reflect in a lower price for the sale of the feed.

Uniform Feed Law.—For many years and particularly for the past several years we have been talking about a uniform feed law. Your ass'n and ours finally formed a competent joint com'te to work out a model feed bill which has been accepted and approved by both of our organizations and has already been used as a basis in several states for a new feed law. Legislative machinery sometimes warps the bill a little in process of passage but as a fundamental structure this model bill is a splendid tribute to the good work of our committees. If the fundamental features of the bill are preserved it will make a good workable law in any state.

Uniformity for State Regulations.—Every now and then we find some state official issuing a regulation which is not in line with the official publication of your association and such a regulation throws that state out of harmony and uniformity with the surrounding states and makes extra trouble for manufacturers. I have in mind several cases where this has happened in various parts of the country and without quoting any of these cases and calling particular attention to the departure of any state from the general requirements observed by other states in conformity with your association's regulations. Uniformity in regulations is just as desirable as uniformity in laws.

Feedstuffs Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets, during October, compared with October, 1936, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
*Baltimore	4,723	4,436	....	....
*†Boston	1,020	1,068	250	....
*Chicago	9,407	9,000	39,606	22,596
†Kansas City	5,100	8,550	28,575	26,475
*Milwaukee	610	490	2,305	8,365
*Minneapolis	2,204	2,445	34,232	30,860
*Millfeed. †Bran and shalts.				

Uniform Registration Blank.—I understand your Ass'n agreed upon a uniform registration blank some years ago and it is referred to in Regulation No. 3 of the general regulations in your official publication but the fact of the matter is that such a uniform blank as authorized has never been adopted by and is not in use in the various states and generally speaking, there is a wide difference in the registration blanks in current use among the states. It would be very helpful to all manufacturers if your Ass'n could arrange that a uniform blank be actually put into current use.

Co-operation with Railroads.—In this, I am reminded of our relations with the railroads. Thru our Traffic Com'te, we have to deal with the roads in respect to rates on grains, grain products, etc., and particularly in adjustment of transit rules and regulations. Gradually we have got them to recognize that our Ass'n represents the industry and it has now come to the point where practically all the railroad ass'ns when they wish to docket a subject involving changes in our rates or transit rules, call on us and say, "We have certain changes in mind that we would like to put on the public docket but before we do so, we would like to go over them with you and see what you think of them." We work in this way thru contact com'tes very successfully and for nearly a year now we have been discussing with all the Eastern railroads a new revised set of transit rules which our traffic com'te finally approved last month and the rules will be published shortly.

Brand Names.—Your Sec'y mentioned to me that there is a crying need for some sort of clearing house which would enable manufacturers to originate new names for their products which would not conflict with established brands and which would be proper and not misleading. There have been cases where feed manufacturers have come out with brands that have had to be refused due to the fact that they are misleading and some such brand designations have been refused not only by the several states but by the Federal Government. We shall be glad to help in this matter.

Collection of registration fees for brands sold in the state and not registered. There are some smaller manufacturers that do not belong to our fold who have made shipments of unregistered brands. There are also cases where the manufacturer is not actually in fault, such as a shipment to a dealer in a state where the brands are registered and then the resale by that dealer to some other dealer in an adjacent state where the brand is not registered, without the knowledge of the manufacturer. Many states in such cases exact not only the registration fee but a penalty, the charge depending on the circumstances and whether the violation appears to be wilful or accidental.

One state has recently issued a regulation providing that the books of the manufacturers selling or distributing in that state should be thrown open to the auditors or agents of that state for checking purposes. This regulation may be in connection with the subject of unregistered brands. We have nothing to hide and are at all times glad to cooperate with the Feed Control Officials but we do not favor indiscriminate fishing expeditions which take up extra time and are an additional cost.

Joint Contact Com'te.—A little over a year ago, we appointed a com'te, which for lack of a better title was termed the com'te on definitions and contacts with feed control officials. We felt that this com'te, without intruding on your work, could be helpful not only to our industry but also to you folks and might consult with various of your com'tes on problems of definitions, regulations and other features of the work of your Ass'n and now it seems to me that we might still go a step further and have a joint contact com'te from both our Ass'ns to work in the interest of uniformity and be a clearing house for changes and revisions in regulations and perhaps promote such changes and revisions as would tend to better efficiency, less work for all concerned and a smoother general operation of feed control and inspection work.

Maybe my ideas are too Utopian but if they are, the suggestions I am making can be modified and worked out in some way and to a degree of betterment of the present situation.

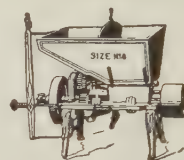
I would like to see an arrangement made whereby if any state felt that a modification or revision of an existing regulation should be made or a new regulation issued, its views should be presented in a joint communication addressed to your Sec'y and to my office setting forth the reasons for the change. The proposal would then be forwarded by Mr. Bopst and myself to our respective representatives on the

joint com'te and the matter considered by the com'te and a decision made and this decision transmitted back to the state officials proposing the change in regulations. I don't know whether all the states would want to bind themselves

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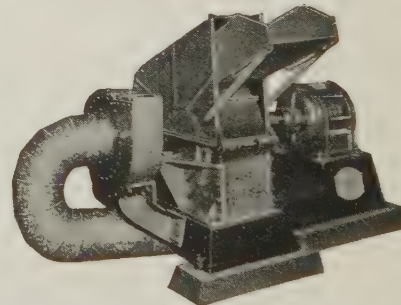
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absolutely to accept the com'ite's decision and withdraw the proposal if the com'ite reported adversely. Such a system of operation would have a very salutary effect.

If the change in regulations was proposed by an individual state and rejected by the com'ite with good and sufficient arguments and reasons for such rejection, it would seem to me that any state official would think twice before going ahead and putting in the regulation independently.

New brand names, unregistered feeds, etc., could all be cleared thru and handled by this joint com'ite and we would have on this com'ite, the benefit of the experience of active feed control officials on the one side and feed manufacturers on the other, so that all angles of a problem could be presented and the problem worked out to the best mutual interest. Perhaps I am a little bit in advance of the times and some of you may feel that in agreeing to such a proposition, you would give up your independence. I don't think this way at all. I think you would be merely availing yourselves of an opportunity to get on your problems the advice of some of the best minds both on the control side and the manufacturing side and this might help you to avoid mistakes that would be embarrassing to you as officials and burdensome and costly to the manufacturers. We all know of cases where regulations have been made and after they have been issued, protests have come in and after due consideration of the subject, the regulation has been withdrawn. This method of operation with a proper clearing house set up to represent you as officials and ourselves as manufacturers would save any precipitous action and be a help to everybody.

Yellow Tag Feeds

In this class are grouped all feeds containing one or more materials of little or no feeding value. These feeds are called by the trade "yellow tag" or "filler" feeds. It is by the use of such fillers, without proper declaration, in this class of feeds that most adulteration and misbranding are practiced. The most common fillers are screenings and screenings waste, cottonseed hulls, oat hulls, clipped oat by-product, barley hulls, chaff, and stem meals.

These fillers are used in the lowest quality and cheapest competitive feeds. Often the feeder has materials going to waste on his own farm which have as much feed value as some of the fillers he buys in mixed feeds at handsome prices. Most states do not limit the amount of fillers in feeds nor do they require a minimum amount of essential materials. In some states, as much as 75 per cent or more of the feed is composed of fillers of the cheapest kind and only a trace of essential materials is used to get them listed on the label. The protein is added by the use of cheap high-protein-carrying material.

Kentucky has a limit of 25 per cent fillers and a minimum of 3 per cent on essential organic materials. The feeder is protected to this extent and if he will only examine the tag carefully, he can judge the character of the feed he is buying. On the basis of quality of filler feeds sold in Kentucky as compared with those sold in some other states, the price in Kentucky varies from \$1.50 to \$3.50 a ton more than in such states.

If fillers could be placed on their own merit both in feed and money value, there could be little objection to using them in commercial feeds. But when disguised in whole or in part by other materials and sold to feeds at prices not commensurate with their value, such practice becomes an economic cheat or fraud.

Poisons, especially cumulative poisons, molds, disease germs and injurious materials are more likely to be found in filler feeds that contain damaged and inferior grains and waste materials.—*Kentucky Agri. Exp. Sta.*

Hay Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1936, in tons were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	20	292	...	...
Boston	627	396	...	...
Chicago	2,502	2,820	168	104
Ft. Worth	11	176	...	...
Kansas City	7,704	8,088	672	720
Minneapolis	286	173	...	39
St. Louis	204	480	252	156

Outlook for Feed Crops and Livestock

Washington, D. C., Nov. 3.—Supplies of both forage crops and feed grains will be more than sufficient in most of the important feeding areas of the middle west to furnish ample rations for the livestock now on farms. Corn supplies are larger than in any recent year, and are near the 1928-32 average, whereas livestock, numbers are considerably below average. Larger supplies of feed grains per animal are expected to result in heavier feeding of livestock now on farms, and an increased production of hogs, fat cattle, and dairy and poultry products. But even after allowing for this increased feeding, the carry-over of feed grains, especially corn, at the end of the 1937-38 marketing year may be well above average.

The situation of the livestock producers and of farmers who use all of their own feed grain will be much more favorable than during the last few years. For those who sell a large part of their grain or buy most of their livestock, the situation will probably be somewhat less favorable than it has been during the last few years.

A substantial increase in supplies of high protein feeds over those of recent years is indicated for 1937-38. About 2,800,000 tons of cottonseed cake and meal will probably be turned out this season, almost 40 per cent more than the output of last season. Considerable quantities of cottonseed cake and meal may be exported to Europe this season, but exports are not expected to be so large as during the 12 years, 1921-1932, when yearly shipments averaged almost 260,000 tons. Cotton production in other countries has expanded materially during recent years, providing considerably larger quantities of cottonseed and cottonseed cake and meal for European needs.

Gluten feed and meal supplies for 1937-38 are expected to be larger than during last season, when about 550,000 tons were produced. High prices for corn restricted corn grindings by the wet-process corn industry last season. The fact that corn grindings were larger during 1936-37 than 2 years earlier, even though corn prices were higher, reflected an improved demand for the main products of the industry. Supplies of distillers' and brewers' dried grains during 1937-38 may be larger than during 1936-37.—U. S. D. A.

This year's big corn crop has shifted the corn-hog ratio in favor of the hogs.

Chicago, Ill.—The first meeting of the fall season of the Midwest Section of Cereal Chemists was held at the Board of Trade Grill, Oct. 4, with Chairman R. A. Barackman presiding. The speaker of the evening was G. Norman Bruce, who made a most interesting talk on The New Science Picture. About 40 were present. The second meeting of the season was held at the same place Nov. 8.



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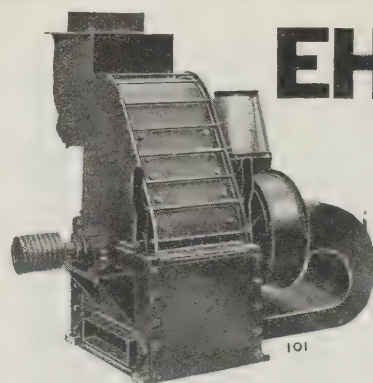
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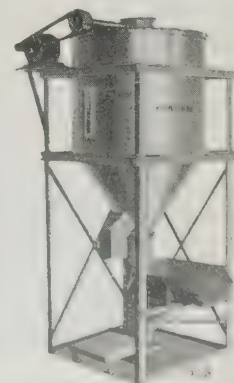
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Des Moines, Ia.—The Iowa State Poultry Show will be held in the Coliseum, this city, Dec. 30 to Jan. 3. John Rawles has been appointed superintendent.

Aurora, Mo.—Experimentally dye was placed in the feed of eight hens here by employees of a feed mill. A green dye turned the egg yolks a slightly greenish color, and the legs also turned green.

Poultry Exhibit Attracts Crowd

A wide range of poultry equipment and feed exhibits contributed to attraction of a large attendance at the Third Poultry Industries Exposition, held in New York City, Nov. 2-6, under the sponsorship of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, organization of 13 northeastern state poultry assns.

The exposition embraced several activities, including a poultry show, an educational forum, clinics for practical demonstrations, contests, lectures and round table conferences for poultry producers.

Contests included turkey, baby chick, egg, standard breed and dressed poultry shows. An outstanding feature of the exposition was the "Parade of Breeds," exhibiting 80 different varieties of land and water fowl. Among the features also was selection of the 1937 "Hen of the Year" and hatching of "test tube" baby chicks.

The booths of poultry feed, feed ingredient, and poultry specialty manufacturers, as well as the exhibits of poultry equipment and supplies, attracted wide attention.

Nutritional Paralysis

Norris and Heuser of Cornell describe nutritional paralysis as characterized by the sudden appearance of individuals walking on their hocks with the toes curling inward. The birds are usually in excellent health otherwise.

Often the birds recover spontaneously, but on some very deficient rations become chronic and the chicks are permanently crippled.

The factor necessary to prevent the development of "nutritional paralysis" is closely associated with vitamin G in its distribution, as it is found in relatively large quantities in dried milk by-products and alfalfa meals.

In the engraving herewith, for which we are indebted to Cornell University, is shown a bird suffering from typical nutritional paralysis.



Effect of Nutritional Paralysis.

Turkey Rations

By THOMAS H. JUKES, Division of Poultry Husbandry, University of California.

Poultz were started on all-mash rations containing 20 and 25 per cent of crude protein. At eight weeks, the birds were redivided, and placed on all-mash rations containing 15 and 20 per cent of protein. At the same time, a group of poultz was raised on a cheaper type of ration, high in alfalfa meal, for purposes of comparison. Table 1 shows the composition of the rations used.

Table 1—Composition of All-Mash Rations

Ration No.	4	5	6	7	14	15
Ground barley	24	15	32	25	47.5	47.5
Ground wheat	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	—	—
Ground yellow corn	25	25	25	25	—	—
Wheat bran	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sardine meal	15	25	8	15	24	14
Dried skim milk	5	5	5	5	—	—
Dehydrated alfalfa meal	8	8	8	8	12	10
Bonemeal	1	0	2	1	1	2
Ground limestone	2	2	2	2	1	1
Salt	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Sardine oil	1	1	0	0	1	0
Approximate per cent crude protein	20	25	15	20	25	20

Fifty-six poultz were placed on ration 4, 56 on ration 5, and 37 on ration 14. The birds were kept in brooder house pens with rice hull litter for eight weeks. At the end of this time the poultz were moved to outside yards. Half of the birds on ration 4 and half of the birds on ration 5 were placed on ration 6. The other birds on rations 4 and 5 were placed on ration 7. The birds on ration 14 were placed on ration 15. The poultz remained on these all-mash rations until they were marketed at 26 weeks of age.

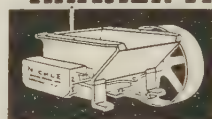
Findings concerning the G vitamins made it possible to mix starting mashers for poultz containing various sources of these vitamins. In the first experiment, the following mashers, containing about 23 per cent crude protein, were fed:

Ration Number	1	2	3	4
Ground yellow corn	25	—	—	25
Ground barley	20	27.5	26.5	20
Ground white milo	—	25	25	—
Ground wheat	8.5	—	—	8.5
Wheat bran	10	—	—	—
Rice bran	—	10	10	10
Sardine meal	19	19	22	19
Dried skim milk	5	—	—	5
Dehydrated alfalfa meal	8	10	10	8
Peanut meal	—	5	—	—
Dehydrated cane molasses	—	—	3	—
Ground limestone	1	1	1	1
Steamed bonemeal	2	1	1	2
Salt	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Sardine oil	1	1	1	1

Ration 1 is identical with the poult starting mash fed to the Poultry division turkey flock except that the sardine meal has been increased from 14 to 19 per cent, and the ground barley has been reduced by 5 per cent in order to raise the protein content to about 23 per cent. Ration 4 is the same as 1 with rice bran substituted for wheat bran, since rice bran is commonly cheaper than wheat bran in northern California. Rations 3 and 4 were designed to reduce cost by eliminating yellow corn, wheat, wheat bran and dried milk, and substituting milo, rice bran and alfalfa meal, and barley. Since alfalfa meal tends to be a poorer source of filtrate factor than milk, peanut meal was added to ration 3 and dehydrated cane molasses to ration 4 to supply this vitamin.

Twenty day-old poultz were placed on each of these rations on April 20, 1937. The birds were kept in brooder house pens on rice hull litters. The following table summarizes the growth data. The weights are not corrected for

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sex, since the sex ratio has not yet been determined.

Ration No.	1	2	3	4
Poult started	20	20	20	20
Poult alive at 1 week	19	19	16	18
Poult alive at 6 weeks	16	19	16	17
Average weight at 6 weeks, in grams	568	513	560	584

It was noted that the results with ration 3 were as good as those with ration 1. Ration 3 contained dehydrated alfalfa meal and molasses, instead of dehydrated alfalfa meal and milk as in ration 1, as the principal sources of the G vitamins. Accordingly a second experiment was carried out to test the value of dehydrated alfalfa meal and molasses in poult starting mash. The following rations were used:

Ration No.	5	6	7	8
Ground yellow corn	25	25	25	25
Ground barley	20	19.5	21	17
Ground wheat	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Wheat bran	10	10	10	10
Sardine meal	19	20	21	21
Dried skim milk	5	2.5	—	—
Dehydrated alfalfa meal	8	10	10	10
Dehydrated cane molasses	—	—	—	4
Ground limestone	1	1	1	1
Steamed bonemeal	2	2	2	2
Salt	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Sardine oil	1	1	1	1

Ration 5 was identical with ration 1 in the previous experiment. Rations 6, 7 and 8 were the same except with regard to sources of G vitamins. The protein levels were kept approximately the same by adjusting the sardine meal and barley. The poult were hatched June 1 and were placed on the rations immediately. They were kept under the same conditions as in the preceding experiment. The following results were obtained (the weights are not corrected for the sex ratio):

Ration No.	5	6	7	8
Poult started	38	36	34	35
Poult alive at 1 week	33	33	34	32
Poult alive at 6 weeks	32	28	32	29
Average weight at 6 weeks, in grams	546	494	438	562
Average feed consumed per bird per day, in grams	26.3	24.9	22.0	26.6

The weights of the birds on rations 5, 6, 7 and 8 should be compared with each other rather than with the weights of the birds in the previous experiment, which were hatched earlier in the season.

The results show the importance of dehydrated alfalfa meal of good quality as a source of flavin in poult mash. The results also in-

dicated that either cane molasses or dried skim milk functioned equally well as a supplement to alfalfa. The beneficial effects of molasses did not seem to be due to an unusual increase in appetite, since the feed consumption on ration 5 was practically identical with the feed consumption on ration 8.

Pelleted Poultry Feeds

Experiments conducted at the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station by J. W. Patton and others indicate that a feed formula in pellet form offers nutritional advantages, as manifested by greater total growth and greater growth per unit of feed consumed, over the same feed formula in mash form and with specific reference to single comb white leghorn chicks from one day to nine weeks of age.

It would appear further that the water requirement of pellet-fed chicks is greater than that of corresponding mash-fed chicks under controlled conditions and with specific reference to single comb white leghorn chicks from one day to nine weeks of age.

R. Fangauf and A. Haensel in the Archiv fur Gefugelkunde report that hens fed on grain and pellets clearly distinguish between the two. They definitely prefer grain to pellets. For this reason, the hens, when given an excess of food tend to leave the pellets.

To feed poultry on a mixture of pellets and grain requires more intelligence of the poultry-keeper than to give them mash from hoppers because a rational diet must be made up. The amount of food can not be kept constant but must be adapted to the needs of the birds.

In giving any kind of pellets or nuts for the first time, we must expect the birds to leave some of the food, and they need some time to accustom themselves to it, just as with novel foods of a natural kind such as rye, maize, small fishes and so on.

The time required for the birds to accustom themselves to the new foodstuffs depends mainly on two circumstances:

(a) When the amount of food given is cut down rigorously, the hens are forced to eat the whole amount given sooner than when a larger amount of feed is given because in the second case the animals satisfy their requirements with grain, and leave the pellets. Of course, this may result in a reduced egg production or even make the birds stop laying entirely.

(b) In the experiments it was clearly shown that the birds distinguished between differently shaped pellets and nuts.

The groups of hens used in the experiments had access to roomy, well-stocked grassplots, in which they could find many accessory foodstuffs. It is possible that poultry kept in small yards free of such possibilities would take more readily to the pellets.

It could be observed that the birds fed on a grain mixture supplemented with pellets containing fish were not satisfied. Feeding the birds on an ordinary mash in addition to 50 grams of grain gave better production than pellets. Feeding poultry on pellets gave no advantage in several other respects. From an economical standpoint the method of feeding poultry on pellets has failed completely. For this reason this method cannot be recommended from an economic standpoint, they say.

Stocks of grain in elevators licensed under the U. S. Warehouse Act at Chicago will be made public regularly by the Commodity Exchange Administration, supplementing the report by the state grain registrar of stocks in elevators licensed under the Illinois Warehouse Act.

Rumors are afloat in Liverpool that Roosevelt might again raise the buying price of gold to boost commodity prices for the benefit of producers of crops. Should this be done exporters of grain in the United States could undersell Argentina, Australia and Canada. England could then buy United States wheat at 35 cents per bushel of its former gold value.

Soybean Meal and Hatchability

Studying effect of soybeans on seasonable hatchability and egg production the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Dept. of Agriculture found that expeller process soybean meal made from the Illini soybean is deficient in some factor necessary for hatchability.

Illini soybean meal, when fed as the sole protein concentrate at a 20 per cent level, causes very low winter hatchability.

Direct sunlight increases hatchability of eggs laid by birds receiving Illini soybean meal thru some other mechanism than vitamin D.

Egg production was significantly greater in pens which received direct sunlight than in confined pens adequately supplied with cod liver oil.

These results indicate that the Illini bean may be intermediate in deficiency between the highly unsatisfactory Mammoth Yellow variety and the fairly adequate Wilson variety used in former experiments.

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Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during August and during the eight months ending August, 1937, compared with the like periods of 1936, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs. except where noted otherwise:

	IMPORTS		Eight Months ended August	
	August		August	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Hay*	1,188	7,295	137,796	13,349
Coconut cake†	9,965,291	5,904,504	114,225,256	64,464,581
Soybean cake†	8,408,520	735,700	98,262,146	28,240,877
Cottonseed cake†	700,000	2,402,426	36,627,312	6,571,378
Linseed cake†	2,240,000	8,083,994	23,245,261	23,511,496
All other cake†	3,824,960	1,106,800	46,567,801	3,948,773
Wheat fds.*	12,801	45,771	277,703	214,018
Tankage	5,526	3,915	32,830	33,286
Fish scrap	3,099	4,914	48,648	26,332
Beet pulp	267	457	33,280	15,220
	EXPORTS		Eight Months ended August	
	August		August	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Hay	390	363	2,580	1,821
Cottonseed cake	2	.....	6	1,957
Linseed cake	20,153	10,125	195,523	106,981
Other oil cake	321	451	746	17,353
Cottons'd meal	156	452	1,356	1,890
Linseed meal	2,502	652	11,920	5,021
Other oil m'l	1,958	1,090	5,709	22,784
Fish meal	50	13	182	3,141
Mxd. dairy feeds	162	148	1,126	1,055
Mixed poultry feeds	301	122	1,078	1,241
Other prepared and mxd. fds.	251	306	986	1,210
Other feed, bran	212	1,216	3,451	6,860
Kafir, milo, bus.	51	.....	1,554	1,358
Oyster shells	6,927	3,489	32,900	34,756

*2,000-lb. tons. †Pounds.

Parading the Vitamins

By A. R. KEMMERER, Division of Chemistry, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, before Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

The parade of vitamins has become a long one, and year after year it grows longer and longer. New units are always being added. Some stay in for a while and then drop out, never to appear again; others join to stay. The vitamins have ceased to be a sideline with scientists, and have become a rich field in themselves. Many workers today are devoting all their time to the study of just one vitamin and finding that it is a much wider field than they can cover.

In differentiating the vitamins from one another, we have assigned them letters of the alphabet for names. This was done in the beginning because we did not know what they were, and it was the simplest method of telling them apart. Now that we have found out what some of the vitamins are and can give them chemical names the same we have been doing for many years for salt and sugar, we find that it is still simpler to call them by their letter names. People usually think of them as letters, and if we begin to call them anything else, they do not know what we are talking about.

I do not intend to talk about all of the vitamins, or even to mention all of them. There are too many for that. Also we do not know whether all of the ones recently discovered are really new vitamins, or whether they are just some of the old ones doing something we did not know that they would do.

For the sake of clarity we can divide the vitamins into two groups: the water-soluble vitamins, and the fat-soluble vitamins.

Among the fat-soluble vitamins is the well known vitamin A, which all animals and people must have for good health, good growth, and to prevent sore eyes and possible blindness. Also in this group is vitamin D, which prevents rickets in young animals and is essential to develop or maintain hard straight bones. Vitamin E is another one of the well recognized fat soluble vitamins. It is necessary for fertility and reproduction. Finally, in this group are some of the new and less well recognized vitamins. These are vitamin K, the anti-hemorrhagic vitamin; vitamin F, the so-called skin vitamin; and the gizzard erosion factor, which prevents the gizzards in chickens from being eroded.

In the water-soluble group of vitamins, we have a number of vitamins named vitamin B. To distinguish one vitamin B from another, we put numbers after the letter, and call them B₁, B₂, B₃, etc. Vitamin B₁, the vitamin we formerly called just vitamin B, prevents polyneuritis in animals and beri-beri in humans. Then there is the vitamin B₂ complex, which has lately been found to be a whole flock of vitamins. One of the flock we call vitamin 6, or vitamin B₂, or "flavine." This vitamin, no matter which one of the names we use, is necessary for growth. Another of the flock, vitamin B₃, prevents pellagra in rats. Still another, the P. P. factor, prevents pellagra in humans and black tongue in dogs. In the B group of vitamins, we also have B₄, B₅, and B₆.

Continuing with the water-soluble group, we have vitamin C, which prevents scurvy in man, monkey, and the guinea pig.

In the list of vitamins that I have just enumerated, there are only a few which are important to a group of people interested in animal feeds and feeding.

Vitamin B₁, the factor which has to do with the prevention of polyneuritis in animals and beri-beri in humans, has little, if any significance in practical animal feeding. It is probably required by all farm animals except the cow which can manufacture this vitamin in her rumen. But even the animals which cannot manufacture B₁ in their bodies will get much more of it than they need because it is so widely distributed in all of the feeds they

eat. For example, an experiment carried out by research workers at the Wisconsin State Experiment Station proves this point very well. These workers found that if they fed chicks a ration consisting of 58% yellow corn, 25% wheat middlings, 12% casein, and 5% minerals and cod liver oil, that the chicks grew normally as far as vitamin B₁ was concerned. In order to make the chickens develop acute symptoms of polyneuritis, they had to heat this ration above the boiling point of water for several hours to destroy the vitamin B₁ in it. Then they found that if they added 32% of the original unheated ration to the heated ration and fed this mixture to the chicks, they grew normally, and had plenty of vitamin B₁. So this poor ration I have just described contained three times the amount of vitamin B₁ required by the chickens.

The only importance of vitamin B₁ in animal feeding, as far as I know, is in its connection with human nutrition. Eggs can be increased in this vitamin by feeding large amounts of it to hens. The addition of yeast, an excellent source of vitamin B₁, to the hen's diet will sometimes increase the vitamin B₁ in her eggs by as much as 100%. This looks rather significant if we believe a vitamin story in one of the recent issues of a popular magazine, which says we humans are just on the verge of a vitamin B₁ deficiency. The only trouble with trying to prevent vitamin B₁ deficiencies by increasing the vitamin B₁ in eggs is that eggs are, at their best, only a mediocre source of this factor in our diets.

Vitamin B₂ or flavine as it might better be called to avoid confusion with our old conception of vitamin B₂, has been shown to have considerable importance in poultry nutrition. It is necessary in the diet for good growth, good egg production, and good hatchability of eggs. Workers at the New York Experiment Station claim that growing chicks need about 290 units of flavine per 100 grams of ration for normal growth; that laying hens need about 230 units per 100 grams of feed in order to produce eggs that will hatch well, and about 130 units for a normal egg production. These amounts of flavine might not be contained in some chick rations, but would be present in any well balanced one, for such feeds as dried skim milk, dried whey, and alfalfa meal are high in this vitamin. Dried skim milk contains about 20 units per gram, alfalfa about 10 to 16, meat scraps about 6, wheat middlings about 3, yellow corn about 1, and other grains about 0.5. A diet containing 290 units per 100 grams then is not hard to devise.

The flavine content of the egg depends upon the flavine content of the hen's diet. It can be increased as much as 100% in eggs by adding yeast, which is an excellent source of flavine, to a good chicken ration. The importance of flavine in the nutrition of other farm animals is not well known.

The rest of the flock of vitamins in the B complex have not to date been shown to be of any importance in practical animal feeding. Of course, we all recognize the importance of the P. P. factor to prevent pellagra in humans, and know the toll of deaths that pellagra takes among the poorer people who live on very limited diets.

Vitamin C, the scurvy preventing vitamin, I will not dwell on, except to repeat again that only humans, monkeys, and guinea pigs require it, and that all other animals are able to synthesize it in their bodies.

Vitamin A, which is quite commonly spoken of as the anti-xerophthalmic factor, is highly important in practical animal feeding. It has been known for some time to be necessary for the life and good health of all animals. If

the quantity in the diet of young animals is too small, they will not grow well, and will have other symptoms of disease. They may suffer from night blindness—which means, as its name implies, inability to see at night, and if the deficiency is severe enough, they may develop sore eyes and even become totally blind. Also they may have respiratory troubles and skin disorders, which can lead to secondary infections. One of the severe symptoms of a vitamin A deficiency in cattle is convulsions, often followed by death.

Vitamin A activity is present in two different forms in nature: (1) "vitamin A proper," a colorless substance found only in the animal kingdom, as in cod liver oil, and other liver oils; and (2) carotene, one of the yellow pigments found in plant materials, in egg yolk, and also, together with vitamin A itself, in butter. Carotene is present in nature in three active isomers: namely, alpha carotene, beta carotene, and gamma carotene. Beta carotene occurs to the greatest extent, and has two times the vitamin A potency of either alpha or gamma carotene. Cryptoxanthin is another pigment which has vitamin A activity. It occurs in yellow corn and is closely related to carotene chemically.

Farm animals usually receive enough vitamin A in their feed to keep away the extreme symptoms of a deficiency. However, they very often do not receive all the vitamin A they should have. For instance, it has been shown at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station that dairy cows do not get enough vitamin A to produce a butter high in vitamin A unless they have access to green growing pasture grasses. A cow must receive from 750,000 to 1,400,000 Sherman-Munsell units of vitamin A per day to produce butter fat containing 65 to 95 Sherman-Munsell units of vitamin A, the amount found in good butter. Very few commercial mixed feeds are high enough in vitamin A to produce butter even fair in vitamin A. These feeds usually need to be supplemented with additional sources. Low-grade hays, silage, and fodders also do not supply sufficient vitamin A to dairy cows.

The requirements of range cattle are considerably lower than the requirements of dairy cattle. Therefore, if range cattle receive any hays, fodders, or green pasture grasses, they are likely to be in a fairly good state of vitamin A sufficiency. However, at the end of a long dry season during which time they most likely have had to subsist on dried or bleached grasses, and consequently received practically no vitamin A, they are apt to be in need of it.

The vitamin A requirements of growing chickens and laying hens are also quite high. According to Sherwood and Fraps of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, growing chicks need from 125 to 150 units of vitamin A potency per 100 grams of feed, if they are hatched from eggs rich in vitamin A; and as high as 300 units per 100 grams of feed, if they are hatched from eggs low in vitamin A.

Laying hens need more vitamin A than growing chickens because of the vitamin A needed to put into the egg. In order for a hen to produce a large number of eggs of a high vitamin A potency, her feed must contain about 700 Sherman-Munsell units of vitamin A per 100 grams. If eggs high in vitamin A potency are not required of the hen, she can produce a good number of eggs and maintain herself in good condition on a feed containing 300 units per 100 grams of feed.

Another interesting fact for poultry feeders is that hens on ordinary rations put about 25% of the vitamin A they eat into their eggs. This 25% transference of vitamin A, however, is limited, and the percentage decreases if the intake of the vitamin becomes high. For instance, it has been found to decrease to as low as 0.2% when massive doses of vitamin A are fed. A dairy cow does not utilize the vitamin A she eats as well as a hen does. She can transfer only 2.5% of the amount she receives in her feed into her milk.

A large number of mixed poultry feeds have

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been analyzed in our laboratories, and very few were found to contain enough vitamin A to meet the requirements of laying hens. A larger number of feeds were found which met the lower requirements of growing chickens. Laying hens and growing chicks, in order to receive all the vitamin A they need, should have access to green grasses or similar feeds.

From an economical standpoint, it is very doubtful if a manufacturer should try to incorporate enough vitamin A in mixed feeds to produce eggs and milk of high vitamin A potency for human consumption. It is better for him to try to meet the maintenance requirements of cows and poultry in his feeds, and let humans seek their vitamin A elsewhere.

Commercial mixed feeds ordinarily derive their vitamin A activity from one or more of the following: yellow corn, alfalfa meal, peanut hay, or carotene in oil, which add carotene or cryptoxanthin; and cod liver oil or other fish liver oils, which add vitamin A proper. The amount of vitamin A in a feed, of course, depends, for one thing, upon the source of vitamin used. Yellow corn is a fairly good source, and since it may be fed in quantity, it will aid materially in supplying it. Also alfalfa and peanut hay vary considerably in the amount of vitamin they contain. Poorly cured and old hays are often very low in carotene, while well cured or mechanically cured hays are very high.

A second factor which influences the vitamin A content of a feed is the duration of storage after the vitamin A has been added. Research workers at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station have tested a large number of fish liver oils and fish liver oil concentrates produced by different manufacturers for the stability of vitamin A when they were mixed with feeds. The feeds enriched in vitamin A by the addition of these oils lost their vitamin A very rapidly when they were stored at either low or moderate temperatures. This loss varied from 28 to 100% when the period of storage was two weeks, and from 79 to 100% when the period of storage was four weeks. The loss of vitamin A varied somewhat with the different oils, but none of them were stable enough to justify their use in mixed feeds which are to be stored any length of time.

Other workers have shown that vitamin A in cod liver oil may be destroyed, sometimes in as short a time as six weeks, when left in bottles partly filled with air. It is reasonable, then, to believe that fish liver oils lose their vitamin A very rapidly when they are mixed with feeds, for the oils coat the feed particles, and thus large surfaces are exposed to the air and the vitamin can be readily oxidized.

It appears that, if fish liver oils are used in a mixed feed for vitamin A potency, they should be mixed with the feed just before feeding, or not over one week to ten days before they are used.

When feeds are enriched in vitamin A by the addition of carotene in oil, the vitamin A potency is also lost during storage, but not nearly so rapidly as it is when vitamin A is added in the form of fish liver oils, or fish liver oil concentrates. The loss is about 4 to 8% per month at ordinary temperatures. This loss of carotene is greatly reduced when the feeds are stored at refrigerator temperatures.

Carotene is lost from alfalfa or other hays during storage, but, as with the carotene in oil, the loss is much less rapid than with the fish liver oils. Here, again, storage at low temperatures reduces the rate of loss. Also the storage of the sample in large amounts decreases the loss. The reason for this is, probably, that in the large samples, the material on the outside protects the mass on the inside from the air. The total amount is, therefore, less exposed to air, and consequently, oxidation takes place much less rapidly.

The addition of carotene in oil, or alfalfa meal, or other carotene containing materials seems to be a good method of increasing the vitamin A potency of a mixed feed. However, liberal allowance should be made for losses during storage.

[To be continued]

Magnesium Deficiency

New discoveries made during the past two years are centering interest of biologists on the necessity for magnesium in the diet to enable the vital organs to function.

Hoobler, Kruse and McCollum in the American Journal of Hygiene report that puppies restricted to a highly purified diet containing only 2 parts per million of magnesium showed a fall in serum calcium and magnesium. The fall in ultra-filterable calcium was relatively smaller than that for total serum calcium but the fall in ultrafilterable magnesium was proportional to that for total serum magnesium. During periods of convulsion the ultrafilterable calcium was markedly above the level generally found in hypocalcaemic tetany and the lowest values found for individual animals did not coincide with the onset of convulsions. The level

of ultrafilterable magnesium was at its lowest about the time of convulsive attacks. It is concluded that the tetany observed on diets practically devoid of magnesium is specifically produced by the lowering of the level of ultrafilterable magnesium and is independent of any changes in ultrafilterable or total serum calcium.

Decatur, Ind.—In recognition of D. W. McMillen's contribution to the industry of Decatur, the Decatur Chamber of Commerce and the officers, executives, and employees of the Central Sugar Co., Central Soya Co., and McMillen Feed Mills will hold "McMillen Day," Nov. 15. Guests will be taken on a tour of inspection of the Decatur plants of the three companies, including the new soy bean plant (the only Hansa-Muhle Soybean extraction plant in this country).

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Direct Reduction Grain Tables

Reducing Weights to Bushels of 48 Pounds for Barley, Buckwheat and Mangrove Grass Seed

Weight (Lbs.)	48	56	60	70
6,600	137.5	150.0	160.0	187.5
6,700	139.6	152.2	162.2	190.5
6,800	141.7	154.4	164.4	193.5
6,900	143.8	156.6	166.6	196.5
7,000	145.8	158.8	168.8	199.5
7,100	147.9	161.0	171.0	202.5
7,200	150.0	163.2	173.2	205.5
7,300	152.1	165.4	175.4	208.5
7,400	154.2	167.6	177.6	211.5
7,500	156.3	169.8	179.8	214.5
7,600	158.3	172.0	182.0	217.5
7,700	160.4	174.2	184.2	220.5
7,800	162.5	176.4	186.4	223.5
7,900	164.6	178.6	188.6	226.5
8,000	166.7	180.8	190.8	229.5
8,100	168.8	183.0	193.0	232.5
8,200	170.8	185.2	195.2	235.5
8,300	172.9	187.4	197.4	238.5
8,400	175.0	189.6	199.6	241.5
8,500	177.1	191.8	201.8	244.5
8,600	179.2	194.0	204.0	247.5
8,700	181.3	196.2	206.2	250.5
8,800	183.3	198.4	208.4	253.5
8,900	185.4	200.6	210.6	256.5
9,000	187.5	202.8	212.8	259.5
9,100	189.6	205.0	215.0	262.5
9,200	191.7	207.2	217.2	265.5
9,300	193.8	209.4	219.4	268.5
9,400	195.8	211.6	221.6	271.5
9,500	197.9	213.8	223.8	274.5
9,600	200.0	216.0	226.0	277.5
9,700	202.1	218.2	228.2	280.5
9,800	204.2	220.4	230.4	283.5
9,900	206.3	222.6	232.6	286.5
10,000	208.3	224.8	234.8	289.5
10,100	210.4	227.0	237.0	292.5
10,200	212.5	229.2	239.2	295.5
10,300	214.6	231.4	241.4	298.5
10,400	216.7	233.6	243.6	301.5
10,500	218.8	235.8	245.8	304.5
10,600	220.8	238.0	248.0	307.5
10,700	222.9	240.2	250.2	310.5
10,800	225.0	242.4	252.4	313.5
10,900	227.1	244.6	254.6	316.5
11,000	229.2	246.8	256.8	319.5
11,100	231.3	249.0	259.0	322.5
11,200	233.3	251.2	261.2	325.5
11,300	235.4	253.4	263.4	328.5
11,400	237.5	255.6	265.6	331.5
11,500	239.6	257.8	267.8	334.5
11,600	241.7	260.0	270.0	337.5
11,700	243.8	262.2	272.2	340.5
11,800	245.8	264.4	274.4	343.5
11,900	247.9	266.6	276.6	346.5
12,000	250.0	268.8	278.8	349.5
12,100	252.1	271.0	281.0	352.5
12,200	254.2	273.2	283.2	355.5
12,300	256.3	275.4	285.4	358.5
12,400	258.3	277.6	287.6	361.5
12,500	260.4	279.8	289.8	364.5
12,600	262.5	282.0	292.0	367.5
12,700	264.6	284.2	294.2	370.5
12,800	266.7	286.4	296.4	373.5
12,900	268.8	288.6	298.6	376.5
13,000	270.8	290.8	300.8	379.5
13,100	272.9	293.0	303.0	382.5
13,200	275.0	295.2	305.2	385.5
13,300	277.1	297.4	307.4	388.5
13,400	279.2	299.6	309.6	391.5
13,500	281.3	301.8	311.8	394.5
13,600	283.3	304.0	314.0	397.5
13,700	285.4	306.2	316.2	400.5
13,800	287.5	308.4	318.4	403.5
13,900	289.6	310.6	320.6	406.5
14,000	291.7	312.8	322.8	409.5
14,100	293.8	315.0	325.0	412.5
14,200	295.8	317.2	327.2	415.5
14,300	297.9	319.4	329.4	418.5
14,400	300.0	321.6	331.6	421.5
14,500	302.1	323.8	333.8	424.5
14,600	304.2	326.0	336.0	427.5
14,700	306.3	328.2	338.2	430.5
14,800	308.3	330.4	340.4	433.5
14,900	310.4	332.6	342.6	436.5
15,000	312.5	334.8	344.8	439.5
15,100	314.6	337.0	347.0	442.5
15,200	316.7	339.2	349.2	445.5
15,300	318.8	341.4	351.4	448.5
15,400	320.8	343.6	353.6	451.5
15,500	322.9	345.8	355.8	454.5
15,600	325.0	348.0	358.0	457.5
15,700	327.1	350.2	360.2	460.5
15,800	329.2	352.4	362.4	463.5
15,900	331.3	354.6	364.6	466.5
16,000	333.3	356.8	366.8	469.5
16,100	335.4	359.0	369.0	472.5
16,200	337.5	361.2	371.2	475.5
16,300	339.6	363.4	373.4	478.5
16,400	341.7	365.6	375.6	481.5
16,500	343.8	367.8	377.8	484.5
16,600	345.8	370.0	380.0	487.5
16,700	347.9	372.2	382.2	490.5
16,800	350.0	374.4	384.4	493.5
16,900	352.1	376.6	386.6	496.5
17,000	354.2	378.8	388.8	499.5
17,100	356.3	381.0	391.0	502.5
17,200	358.3	383.2	393.2	505.5
17,300	360.4	385.4	395.4	508.5
17,400	362.5	387.6	397.6	511.5
17,500	364.6	389.8	399.8	514.5

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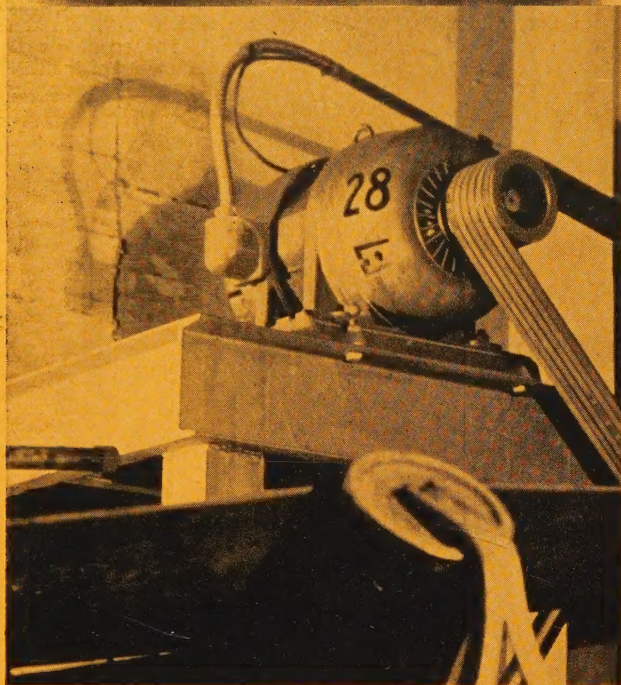
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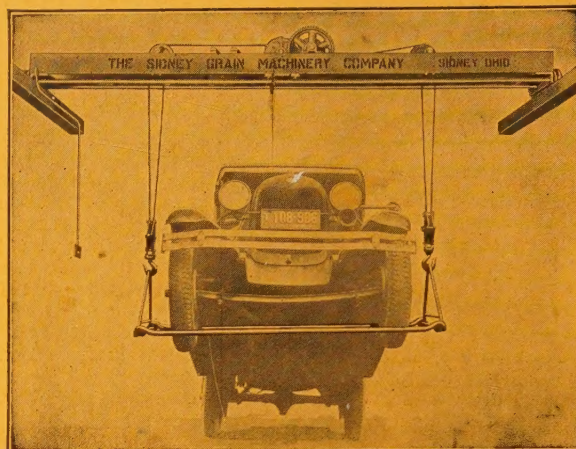
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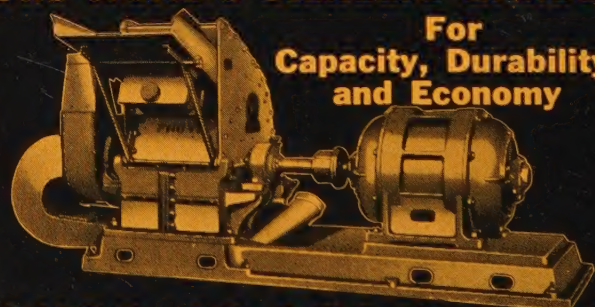
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